

## SEVERE FIGHT IN THE NORTH PORT ARTHUR SORTIE WAS GREATEST IRONCLAD BATTLE

### THE JAPANESE PLANS FOR WINTER

**Shanghai Russians Are Out On a Parole.**

**Russia Has a Secret Treaty With the Germans.**

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

**LIAOYANG, Aug. 26.—**There is severe fighting at Torantshu.

#### POSSIBLE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

**HAICHENG, Aug. 26.—**The Japanese are accumulating immense stores and many guns. It is believed that they will make a winter campaign.

#### RUSSIAN CREWS PAROLED.

**SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—**The crews of the Askold and Grozovoi have been paroled.

#### WILL WARN THE SMOLENSK.

**LONDON, Aug. 26.—**Balfour has announced that two cruisers from the Cape of Good Hope squadron will locate the Smolensk and notify her not to interfere with neutrals. Russia has requested this action. The continued stoppages are irritating to shippers. The Russian cruiser Ural lately examined a collier bound to Malta.

#### RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—**It is reported that the new Russo-German treaty contains a secret clause enabling Russia to send troops through her territory to the frontiers of her western provinces in time of war.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

**SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.—**The Russian ships Askold and Grozovoi have been disarmed.

**LONDON, Aug. 25.—**The Russian cruiser Ural stopped and searched the Anchor liner Asia off Portugal.

**LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Aug. 25.—**It is reported that three Russian cruisers are coaling from the German steamer Valesia off Morocco.

**LIAOYANG, Aug. 25.—**The Russians estimate the Japanese forces threatening Kuropatkin at 240,000 men.

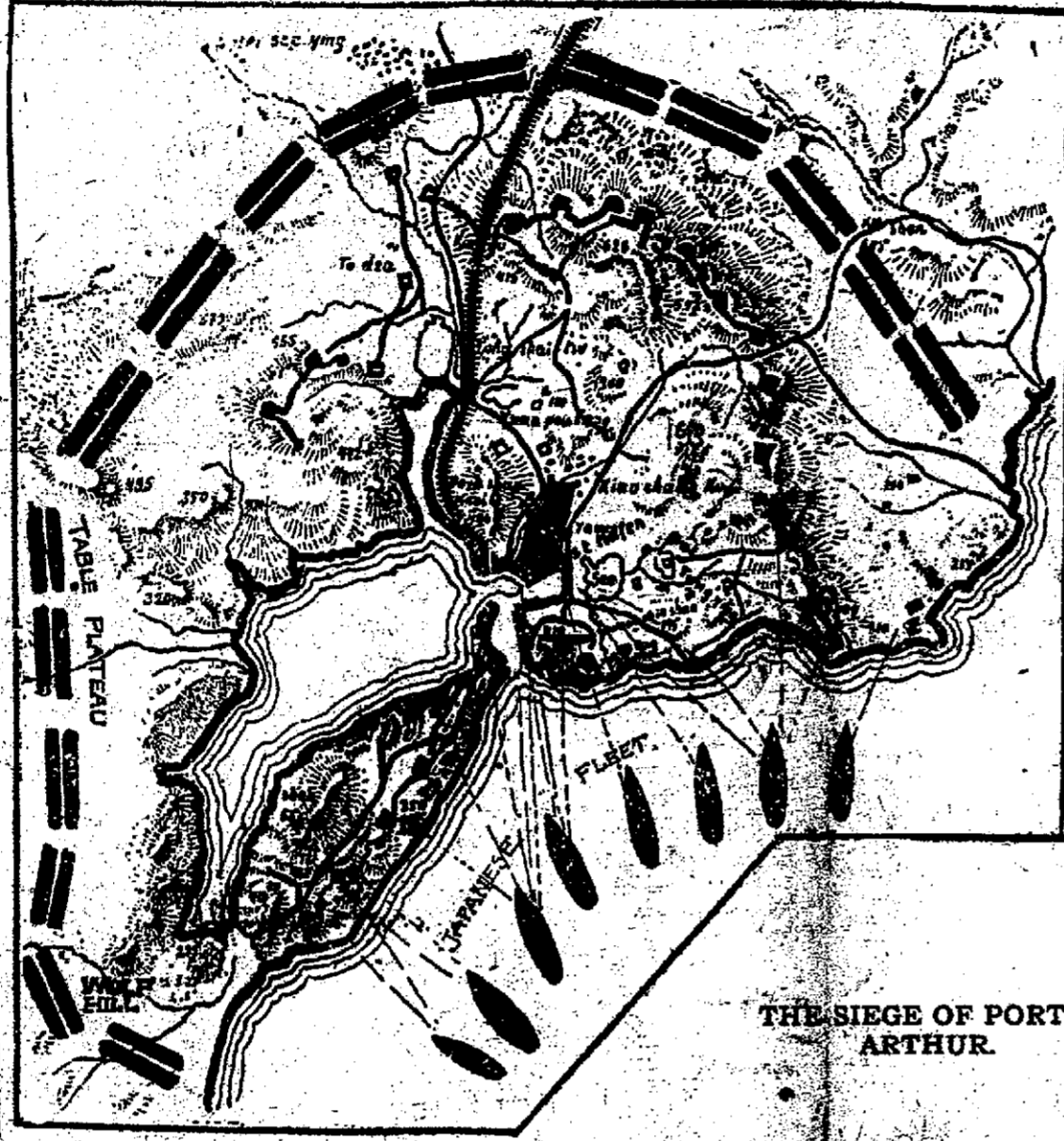
**ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—**England has asked the Russian government for an explanation of the activity of the Russian cruiser Smolensk, which searched a British steamer near Durban. Russia responds that the recent orders relating to the search of vessels have not reached the cruiser.

**TOKIO, Aug. 24.—**The Russian battleship Sevastopol struck a mine outside of Port Arthur, listed and was towed back.

The Sevastopol is a sister vessel of the Petropavlovsk, which struck a mine outside of Port Arthur and sank with Admiral Makarov. She is a 11,000-ton ship, carries a crew of 750 men, and has fifty-three guns of various sizes. The Sevastopol was slightly damaged in the first battle at Port Arthur and has been badly used in other engagements since.

#### A DISMANTLED NAVY.

**CHEFOO, Aug. 24.—**Refugees say there is but one Russian ship at Port Arthur in condition to fight.



Military war map indicating the Russian fortifications at Port Arthur and the manner in which the Japanese have surrounded the doomed city by land and sea. The accentuated portions of the mountains show the location of the Russian forts and the heavy lines the position of the Japanese troops, who are bombarding the town with siege guns from their vantage points. From the sea the Japanese ships are hurling shells into Port Arthur.

#### FROM RUSSIAN SOURCES.

**LIAOYANG, Aug. 24.—**The Russians are preparing to take the initiative. Gen. Kuroki's army has withdrawn south of the Taitze. It is rumored that General Nogi has been recalled and that Marshal Yamagata will command the troops investing Port Arthur.

Previous reports stated that General Nodzu was in command of the troops investing Port Arthur and that Gen. Baron Nogi was assisting Generals Oku and Kuroki in the north. Gen. Nogi was only promoted to the full rank of general at the time of his taking command of the army which landed at Takushan on May 19. He had three sons, serving as officers. One of these was killed in the battle of Nanshan Hill. It was when the General, their father, was about to leave for the front that the intelligence of his son's death reached him. On receipt of this news he turned towards his wife and told her to "hold back for the present the funeral service for my son. I and my two young sons resolve to give our lives to the Emperor and the country in the present campaign and there is, therefore, just the possibility of a single ceremony serving for all of us. It would be troublesome and wasteful to perform the ceremony separately for each."

Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata has as great a military reputation as any of Japan's commanders.

#### CHINA STOPS ASKOLD'S REPAIRS.

**SHANGHAI, Aug. 24.** The taotai of this city, through the British consul, has ordered that the repairs on the Askold and Grozovoi be stopped.

**TOKIO, Aug. 25.—**Preparations are being made for a national celebration over the fall of Port Arthur, which is believed to be imminent.

#### OUT OF COMMISSION.

**SHANGHAI, Aug. 25.—**The Askold and Grozovoi have lowered their flags.

#### KUROPATKIN WILL MOVE.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.** It is reported that General Kuropatkin is on the eve of an important movement. His army has been re-enforced by 35,000 men.

#### A REFERENCE TO THE HAGUE.

**LONDON, Aug. 25.—**It is reported that Russia will submit the contraband question to The Hague.

### HOPE FOR EXTERMINATION OF HAWAII'S LEAF HOPPER

The following is an extract from a letter of Messrs. Perkins and Koebele to the Planters' Association, dated 30th July, 1904:

"We shall be in the neighborhood of Queensland for a month or more as results are so far satisfactory and the weather south is too cold as yet, though that is a much more favorable point for the shipment of insects. We shall be anxious to hear from the Station Entomologists as to the condition in which the consignments arrive from this point, the journey being so long and slow. If we can establish the conditions that obtain here in Queensland in the matter of leaf hopper, in the Islands, there will be no more trouble with this pest."

The first consignment of parasitized leaf hopper eggs arrived by the Sierra on the 22nd inst. The condition of consignment cannot be ascertained until after some has been bred up by the entomologists.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—**Viceroy Alexieff, in a dispatch to the Emperor, gives the following report from Captain Matousevitch, the late Rear-Admiral Witthoff's chief of staff, under date of August 12th.

"At dawn of August 10th our Port Arthur squadron began to make for the open sea and emerged from the port at 9 o'clock. The squadron consisted of six battleships, the cruisers Askold, Diana, Pallada and Novik and eight torpedo boats. The Japanese opposing us with the following force:

"A first detachment consisting of the battleships Asahi, Mikara, Fuji, Yashima and Shikishima and the cruisers Nisshu and Kasuga; a second detachment consisting of the cruisers Kakumono, Kasagi, Chitose and Takasago, and a third detachment consisting of the cruisers Akitsushima, Idsumo, Matsushima, Itsukushima and Hashidate and the battleship Chino Yen, with about thirty torpedo boats.

**JAPANESE LAY FLOATING MINES.** "Our squadron maneuvered to gain a passage through the line of the enemy's ships. Meantime the Japanese torpedo boats were laying floating mines in the way of our squadron, thus rendering evolutions very difficult.

"At 1 p. m. our squadron, after forty minutes' fighting, succeeded in effecting a passage and shaped its course toward Shantung. The enemy, following at full speed, caught up with us slowly and at 5 o'clock fighting again began and continued for some hours without either side obtaining any advantage.

"In the battle Admiral Witthoff, the commander of our squadron, was killed and the captain of the battleship Czarevitch was wounded and lost consciousness. Almost at the same time the engines and steering gear of the Czarevitch were damaged and she was obliged to stop forty minutes. This forced the other ships to maneuver around her. The command of the squadron devolved upon Rear Admiral Prince Otkomsky and the command of the Czarevitch on the second in command.

#### CZAREVITCH LOSES SIGHT OF SQUADRON.

"After nightfall the Czarevitch, being unable to follow the squadron and losing sight of it, attempted to reach Vladivostok under her own steam. She was attacked by torpedo boats during the night, and at dawn was in the vicinity of the Shantung. The officer commanding the squadron examined and determined the extent of the damage to the ship, concluded that she could not make Vladivostok and allowed her captain to proceed to Kiao Chou for repairs.

"Those killed included Rear Admiral Witthoff, Navigating Lieutenant Dragulshvitch. The slightly wounded included myself and eight others. A number of sailors were killed or wounded, but just how many has not yet been ascertained.

"I arrived at Kiao Chou at 9 o'clock

in the evening and found there the cruiser Novik and the torpedo boat Bezshumi.

"I am happy to bear witness to Your Majesty to the unexampled bravery of the officers and men during the desperate encounter."

#### GREATEST OF NAVAL BATTLES.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14 (4:10 a. m.).**—Not since the beginning of the war between Japan and Russia has anything so obviously affected Russian ships as the gradual revelation of the extent of the Port Arthur squadron's reverse. Details of Rear-Admiral Witthoff's fatal sortie are not known to the general public, even at this hour, though the contents of the report of Captain Matousevitch, Admiral Witthoff's chief of staff, to the Emperor gradually permeated official circles in the course of the day, and the captain's statement was issued late tonight in the form of an official report.

Captain Matousevitch makes it clear that the Port Arthur squadron fought what was probably the greatest battle of ironclads since steel replaced wood in naval construction.

The effort of the Russians to fight their way through the Japanese probably would have been successful had it not been for the disaster to the battleship Czarevitch, which compelled the squadron to fight a second battle, ending in the dispersal of the Russian fleet in the darkness.

The awful mortality among the officers of the Czarevitch, which was merely stated in the official report, is due to the fact that Admiral Witthoff and most of his officers were gathered on the bridge during the action in order to set an example to and encourage the men, instead of remaining in comparative safety in the protection of the conning tower. A Japanese shell burst beneath the bridge, wrecking that part of the ship and killing or wounding every officer on duty thereabouts.

One of the most important features of Captain Matousevitch's dispatch, aside from its grimly brief account of the battle, is the detailed statement of the make-up of Rear-Admiral Togo's fleet, which consisted of six battleships, eleven cruisers of various classes and approximately thirty torpedo boats.

According to this statement there were in line of battle some ships previously reported destroyed. This gives an indication of the Japanese naval force, which Admiral Togo has hitherto concealed.

Nearly a score of other naval officers, mostly on the Czarevitch and Retvizin, were slain. Hundreds of seamen were lost. Five battleships were badly damaged. The Czarevitch was permanently disabled. Two cruisers are in unseaworthy fix. Two destroyers are stranded on the rocks. The fleet is scattered and crippled.

The killing of Rear-Admiral Witthoff, who was in command of the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur, occurred during the engagement on Wednesday.

### FOR COFFEE GROWERS

Governor Carter has received the following letter, which contains a somewhat curious horticultural suggestion, from a former American consul at Honolulu far back under the monarchy. By the card on the writer's letter head, he is a practicing lawyer at Tucson:

Tucson, Arizona, Aug. 5, 1904. The Governor of the Hawaiian Islands, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Sir: From 1862 to latter part of 1884 I was in charge of the United States Consulate at Bahia, Brazil. During 1866 and 1887 I was in charge of the United States Consulate at Honolulu. At both of these consulates I had an opportunity to become familiar with the production of coffee. During my residence of twenty years in Arizona I have become familiar with the mesquite tree, which is of the same family as the coffee. They both look very much alike, the mesquite, however, being the hardier. Both the coffee and mesquite produce a pod, containing the bean or berry.

Recently I saw an article in a newspaper stating that some years ago some Arizona mesquite beans had been taken to the Hawaiian Islands, and that the mesquite tree was very plentiful in the Islands.

I have often thought that the coffee bud could be engrafted or budded on to the mesquite tree with good results, as the mesquite tree is hardier than the coffee, and therefore more easily produced and much longer lived. With this view I have taken the liberty to address you on the subject for the purpose, through you, of suggesting to the

coffee planters that it might be worth while to try to graft or bud the coffee on to the mesquite tree. The reason it has not been attempted here is that this climate is too cold in the winter to allow the growth of the coffee tree, while the climate of the Hawaiian Islands produces both trees.

Yours very truly,

THOS. F. WILSON.

#### Killed By a Mule.

A Hawaiian boy named Epa was fatally hurt Wednesday afternoon at the Wai'alae place of D. P. R. Isenberg. He had been riding a bucking mule for several days but on that afternoon the animal became unusually vicious and threw the boy on the pommel of the saddle in such a way as to cause fatal internal injuries. Medical aid was summoned but it was of no avail. Death occurred yesterday. Epa came from the island of Hawaii originally. The funeral will be held this afternoon at four o'clock back of the old Widemann place.

#### Hit in Eye.

W. O. Barnhart was arrested yesterday afternoon for assault and battery on one of the Rapid Transit men. He was moving a safe into a wagon which blocked a Fort street car just mauka of Hotel street. The Rapid Transit man attempted to turn the horses from the track. It is alleged that upon this Barnhart hit him in the eye. Barnhart's story is that he tried to shove his opponent aside and he hit his eye on a telephone pole.

#### Is Well Remembered.

The nomination by the Republican party of Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, better known as "Prince Cupid," to succeed himself as Hawaiian Territorial delegate to Congress, is now assured. It will be recalled that "Prince Cupid" had some interesting adventures during his last term at Washington.—Argonaut.

### ROSE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—**Former Postal Clerk Rose wanted in Honolulu to answer a Federal charge of larceny has arrived here and will sail for home on Saturday.

# KAUAI IS THE WINNER

## Defeats Maui's Polo Team—Wilbur Is Injured.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Kauai defeated Maui yesterday on the Moanalua polo field, the score at the end of the game being eighteen to six in favor of the Garden Island players. Kauai won by brilliant horsemanship and splendid hitting, although not displaying a great amount of team work. Just why Maui lost may be put down to lack of team work, individually slower steeds, and an unfortunate accident to Wilbur in the third period, that player being assisted off the field after sustaining a fracture of the smaller bone of his right leg above ankle. Wilbur was a good player and the Maui team showed by its subsequent weakness that he had been a special factor in working up scores.

The attendance at the polo game was a record-breaker, hundreds of carriages being massed about the circle surrounding the field, while spectators who arrived in busses numbered a couple of hundred more. All told there were about 1200 people at the game. The Hawaiian Government band was present. A red-hot sun beamed down upon the field when the game began, but later was clouded over and a cool breeze swept down the pretty valley, making an ideal place for playing and watching the great game.

The Moanalua field, nestled like an amphitheater in the midst of verdure-clothed hills, one of the most attractive spots in the islands and pronounced one of the most beautifully located polo fields in the world, was covered with close-mown grass. The side lines were protected by heavy boards and was marked off with white lines to mark the ends. The unmounted officials had their quarters under a tent on the Ewa side of the field and the Hawaiian government band was protected by an awning. Hon. S. M. Damon, through whose generosity the polo players have been given the use of the fine grounds, was present, mounted on a high-stepping horse, and among others in carriages about the circle were Governor and Mrs. Carter, and prominent people not only of Honolulu but of Maui and Kauai. The colors of the teams—white for Maui and red and white for Kauai—were conspicuous in all parts of the amphitheater.

The accident to Wilbur caused him to be substituted for by Joe Taylor, an excellent little player. Wilbur was carried into the city in the Police Patrol wagon which was sent out from town for the purpose.

### HOW POLO IS PLAYED.

The theoretical side of the game was explained in brochure form to the spectators as follows:

It is not the mission of all the players to devote their attention to hitting the ball, although the total efforts of each team are concentrated to that end. For example: When John Malina of the Whites and Red or H. A. Baldwin of the Whites, both playing No. 1 position, are seen riding, F. F. Baldwin of the Whites or A. H. Rice of the White and Red, playing No. 4, off to a corner of the field, the action is not due to a spirit of levity but is a serious endeavor to get the backs out of the way while numbers 2 and 3, James Spaulding and Charles Rice for the White and Red and W. O. Aiken and Geo. W. Wilbur for the Whites, carry the ball down the field to the goal. Thus the attack is made simultaneously along the line of battle—No. 1 skirmishes, Nos 2 and 3 deliver the main attack and No. 4 guards the field from the rear, covers the retreat and acts as a possible reinforcement. Watch for the team play, each man has his own work to do and there will be a purpose in every action.

The ground is about 300 yards long and 130 yards wide. The ball of wood painted white, 3 1/8 ins in diameter and not over 5 oz in weight. Ponies are 1-2 hands and under, a hand being 4 inches. The game consists of four periods of fifteen minutes play, two minutes between each goal and seven minutes between periods.

A goal counts 1 a safety, i. e., sending the ball behind end lines to avoid a goal being scored by opponents counts minus 1-4 deducted from the side making the safety play. Similarly a foul counts as minus 1-2.

Fouls are exemplified as follows: Bumping at an angle dangerous to player or mount. Zigzagging in front of a galloping player. Tripping or kicking a trip of an opponent's pony. The player who last hit the ball, or the player who has entered on the line between the ball and the hatter at a safe distance ahead or against players not in possession of the ball, the player following nearest the line of direction taken by the ball, owns the right of way.

On crossing a side line the referee throws in the ball at right angles, the players lined up on both sides. On crossing an end line a knock-in is allowed to the team at that end of the field. When players ride in opposite directions for a ball it must be left on the right hand side of each player. One mallet may not interfere with another during a stroke neither may it be placed across an adversary's pony. Pushing with the shoulder only is allowed the elbow being kept close to the side. The ball must not be held in the arm lap or hand nor be hit or kicked with any part of the person, but may be blocked by the person or a pony. The game may be stopped when a pony's gear is so disarranged that it is assumed dangerous to the rider by the referee. A lost stirrup or a broken martingale unless liable to trip the pony, do not come under this head.

### THE OFFICIAL ROSTER

The referee of the day were as follows:

Umpire—S. E. Damon

Referee—Geo. Angus.  
Timekeepers—A. F. Judd and Clifford Kimball.  
Linesman—C. H. Cooke and J. K. Fleming.  
Goal Judge—Harold Castle and Walter Metcalfe.  
Official Scorer—L. R. Freeman.  
Clerk of the Course—R. W. Atkinson.  
Managers—Maui: C. C. Krumphaar; Kauai: D. P. R. Isenberg.

The teams, with their mounts, were played as follows:

Kauai—No. 1. John Malina; Sunflower, Umikoa Charlie, Bob Wilcox.  
No. 2. James Spaulding; Pono, Petrola, Lady Bess, Beldame.  
No. 3. C. A. Rice (captain) Sure Kela, Pickenmy, Lydia, Hawaii.  
No. 4. A. H. Rice; Strawberry, Daisy, Enoka, Tommy.  
Rufus Spaulding, substitute.

Maui—No. 1. H. A. Baldwin; General Bumps, Perhaps, Jubilee, Katrina.  
No. 2. W. O. Aiken; Vixen, Proute, Tom Thomb, Stephanus.  
No. 3. Geo. W. Wilbur; Quickstep, Venus, Cocktail, Queen.  
No. 4. F. F. Baldwin (captain); Foxy Grandpa, Cupitina, Gypsy, Pom Pom.  
Joe Taylor, substitute.

In a nutshell the result of the playing by periods was as follows:

### FIRST PERIOD:

Goals.	Made by.	Time.	Club.
1	A. Rice	2:35 m.	K.
2	F. Baldwin	3:25 m.	M.
3	A. Rice	2:30 m.	K.
4	Aiken	7:00 m.	M.

### SECOND PERIOD:

Goals.	Made by.	Time.	Club.
1	Aiken	1:50 m.	M.
2	F. Baldwin	5:25 m.	M.
3	F. Baldwin	2:30 m.	M.
4	Malina	1:04 m.	K.
5	Spaulding	3:45 m.	K.
6	H. Baldwin	5:54 sec.	M.

### THIRD PERIOD:

Goals.	Made by.	Time.	Club.
1	Spaulding	1:04 sec.	K.
2	A. Rice	1:04 m.	K.
3	Spaulding	54 sec.	K.
4	Spaulding	1:21 m.	K.
5	Spaulding	36 sec.	K.
6	Malina	49 sec.	K.
7	A. Rice	7:30 m.	K.
8	C. Rice	1:40 m.	K.
9	Malina	40 sec.	K.

### FOURTH PERIOD:

Goals.	Made by.	Time.	Club.
1	Spaulding	23 sec.	K.
2	C. Rice	1:51 m.	K.
3	Malina	1:50 m.	K.
4	Malina	3:40 m.	K.
5	Malina	2:00 m.	K.

### FIRST PERIOD:

At the toss-in Kauai got the ball and started it out but F. Baldwin blocked it and then carried it into Kauai's territory. Rice of Kauai got it from him and then missed a stroke. F. Baldwin missed and Malina took a hit in an attempt to goal, but C. Rice took it in front of the goal, passing to Spaulding who made a beautiful drive. Malina as he was about to strike for goal, missed as his pony leaped at the time. He, however, crowded Frank Baldwin off, giving a chance for A. Rice, who picked the ball out from under a bunch and drove a goal. Time, 2:35.

In the next throw Malina got the ball, Spaulding carrying it down before Maui's goal, but was blocked by Aiken. Frank Baldwin sailed in and made a beautiful drive which hurled the sphere toward Kauai's goal posts but it went to one side. There was splendid interference by the Kauai boys. There was considerable scrambling and passing back and forth until Frank Baldwin nervously malletted the ball up field and sent it flying between the posts. Time, 4 minutes.

Wilbur took the ball splendidly down the field but was unfortunately pocketed by H. Baldwin at a critical moment, the ball going to A. Rice who rode like mad up field with it but failed to score as F. Baldwin blocked prettily with a back hand stroke. A. Rice took another try and was successful. Time, 2 1/2 minutes.

In the next toss-in, it was noticed, as before, that Aiken and Wilbur were not playing the real game, in that they kept too much together leaving openings on either side for the Kauais to play with profit. This section of the game became interesting, although long. Tries for goals were frequent and beautifully played. Spaulding began to show what a splendid rider he was, but was given many hard rubs by F. Baldwin who was mounted on Foxy Grandpa. The Maui hits were infrequent, that is good, telling ones. Once the ball was before Maui's goal but with pretty playing Maui got it off again, after which Wilbur and Aiken took it up to Kauai's territory, and Aiken passed the ball between the posts. Time, 7 minutes.

### SECOND PERIOD:

Baldwin took the ball at the start and drove it to the side line. Aiken made a beautiful stroke but Malina saved his side from losing by jamming the ball away. C. Rice took it on a long stroke, with F. Baldwin following on Capt. Glen Collins' former thoroughbred pony. Malina pursued Aiken but the latter bowled the ball between the uprights. Time, 10.

Kauai made a desperate effort to gain a goal at the next toss-in. As the players drove the ball over the end line Wilbur was seen to dismount and limp away. He was assisted off the field and Joe Taylor was substituted. Both the Baldwins worked hard. Frank playing not only as goal keeper but working up to Nos 3 and 2 and even to 1 doing the greater part of the swift riding for his team. Malina did pretty work throughout but had to rub hard against Frank Baldwin. F. Baldwin finally drove another goal. Time 5:25. The remainder of this period gave the Kauai's two goals in succession followed by one for Maui, the goal being made quickly with quick, decisive stroking and riding.

### THIRD PERIOD:

The third period proved Maui's Waterloo, for Kauai ran up nine goals, the first being made in 16 1/2 seconds. The next goal made tied the score six to six, and the spectators began hoping for Maui to go up again. But not another goal did Maui get during the remainder of the game.

(Continued on page 2.)

# COUNTY LEGISLATION IS DISCUSSED BY GOVERNOR

## Sound Reasons Why Full County Government Would be Unsatisfactory in These Islands. Meeting of the Commission Last Night.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter spoke informally last evening before the County Act Commission as follows:

"I read while I was away the accounts of your opening meetings, wherein were indicated the varying ideas of persons appearing before you on this subject, showing the earnestness with which you have taken hold of this matter. I know little, however, of the extent to which you have progressed, or your modus operandi."

Chairman Cooper then outlined the views expressed by a number of gentlemen appearing before the commission at various meetings, quoting principally from Judge Dole, Justice Hatch and W. O. Smith. The questions propounded by the commission and sent to all parts of the islands for a wide and varied expression of views, were also read for the benefit of the Governor.

"The first question," said the Governor, "is one concerning the legal status of the entire matter, and is as to whether officials should be appointed or elected. I am not competent to pass upon that as it involves the limitations of the Organic Act and it is a question for the legal fraternity to settle. There should be no chances taken in this matter."

"The whole question of county government is one by which the people are seeking relief from a centralized form of government. It is pressed particularly by those residing on the other islands. They have felt that the officials in Honolulu who have the final say concerning governmental matters, are wholly apart and separate from them. They have little opportunity to be heard on improvements, or changes affecting their own interests."

"No doubt the conditions on these islands, or the outer districts, would be much improved if the people there were in closer touch with whatever form of government there may be over them. This would result in their taking more interest in public matters and becoming better citizens. But the difficulties surrounding the attempt of the people of this territory, to institute counties with legislative, judicial and executive departments, will bring about a unique condition of affairs."

### VETOES AND APPOINTMENTS.

"When you ask me to express what I would consider the Executive's idea in this matter in order that your work would conform with such ideas so as to prevent a clash between your results and the final veto power, I would only answer that it is impossible for me, with the responsibility of the Executive upon me, to give a comprehensive reply. There are so many questions that arise. I can only decide on the question of the use of the veto power when the final matter comes to me eventually after the act has passed through the stages necessary to bring it to that point."

"Taking up these questions asked, the appointive power first—it seems to me that it is somewhat doubtful as to whether the Organic Act intended the Governor should make such appointments, but if so I doubt if such an act would be satisfactory to the Legislature. Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, the suggestion you make is the possible solution," (to establish county government with appointive offices and in case the Supreme Court knocked that out to permit the elective form to become effective.) "But I don't believe that is satisfactory. Would it meet the wishes of the people?"

"We must remember that we have only about 160,000 people in the Territory. Many of the districts on the other islands have not a large population, and from this point of view I sometimes doubt whether their craving for this particular form of government is wise, and I wonder whether or not their wishes cannot be met by some other course than actual county government—full-fledged county government such as is in operation on the mainland. I mean whether or not a modified form would not bring the people in touch with the machinery over them and not be too expensive."

### PORTO RICO'S EXAMPLE.

"I have been impressed with the situation in Porto Rico where conditions are somewhat similar to ours in that they had a full-fledged government and went through an entire change in going into the possession of the United States. I notice that there they have a measure of self-government, greater than we have here, in their municipal control of the cities and towns, where they have the election of their city officials and disbursements of the proportion of the tax which goes to the benefit of the municipality."

"I came principally to my attention as to whether or not such a course would not be, perhaps, the best method of answering this demand on the part of the people, by beginning with municipal government for such towns and villages as might desire it, and from that working into counties."

"I understand since my return that this idea has been expressed by Justice Hatch. I was not aware of it at the time I read of the situation in Porto Rico."

### CONTROL OF UTILITIES.

"The question of the county control of schools, health matters, roads, bridges and wharves. On that score I strongly believe that certain roads (having in mind the proposition to make two counties on Hawaii), should be Territorial as some districts would be taxed too heavily to maintain them. Take such roads as are to be found around the circuit of Hawaii, the main arteries that lead from one district into another. The bulk of the traffic on these roads is through traffic. One district having a

through road might maintain it as such, but another district might not have much use for it and neglect it."

"Wharves: I believe strongly they should be under Territorial control."

### HEALTH UNDER TERRITORY.

"Health matters: Decidedly Territorial. A conflict between local authorities on matters of health and epidemics might create a very unfortunate situation; such as the quarantining of one portion of an island against another, and the differences of opinion as to the necessity of quarantining might create a situation that would be distressing. Health matters ought to be under the general supervision of the Territorial department, just as they are coming to the conclusion on the mainland that the national board of health is of vital necessity and the only means by which differences can be leveled between States, for one State under the old way will say quarantine and a neighboring State will not and there is a conflict of authority."

### ONE SCHOOL STANDARD.

"On educational matters, the necessity for one standard of teaching, the advantage of having teachers of the same standard so that they can interchange from one island to another brings forward the necessity for Territorial control of the educational department."

### POLICE UNDER COUNTY.

"The question of the police and courts, and perhaps, of the roads, other than those I have mentioned, might well be given to county control to begin with."

### HOLD TERRITORY'S ASSETS.

"There are other matters that arise which have not been touched upon by these questions you have propounded, which to my mind are important and are in line with questions involved in the distribution of the property of the Territory. I mean an asset of the Territory, paid for by Territorial taxes and refer to the right or the justice of dividing that and turning it over to the counties. To illustrate more forcibly, suppose a municipality were started in Honolulu. Is it just to the tax-payers of the other islands to turn the water works of Honolulu over to the municipality without any compensation or without anything given as security against the loss of that which is an asset to secure the Territorial debt?"

"Take for instance the question of our sewerage system, which was built prior to annexation by the issuance of Territorial bonds, the interest of which is being paid by the Territory. Would you turn that system over to Honolulu or the county of Honolulu without compensating the other islands for their loss of that asset?"

"These are questions which face us when we discuss how to take the Territorial government full-fledged and in operation with all the property it owns, and attempt to divide it up among the counties."

### AN OVERWHELMING TASK.

"I am free to say that it seems to me like an almost overwhelming task that we are undertaking. The question of property—who is to establish the value of the property is all important. If it is right that the Territory should be compensated for its surrender of all interest in any of our public works then see the interminable work of finding out what that compensation should be."

"If county government is in force is it right for the Territorial government to allow a portion of its bonds to be used in the construction of county property? I sometimes doubt whether the people of the other islands would care so much for county government if it be a fact that the proceedings of the sale of Territorial bonds could not be used for anything local to the counties."

"These thoughts as to the financial relations of the county government with the Territorial government are an important factor in bringing to my mind the ease with which we could take hold of a municipal bill and put that in operation."

"I certainly think that if we establish a county for Oahu that we shall have no right to turn over to it the assets or the property of the Territory without a return. It might be the county could issue bonds and give them to the Territory. It is argued that the transfer of property to the counties is for the benefit of the same people and therefore it makes no difference. Such arguments show that the people giving expression to them have no idea of county government which is as absolutely separate in its operations from the Territory as the Federal is from the State."

### IN HEARTY ACCORD.

"I am in hearty accord with the feeling of the people of the Territory in their desire to bring about such changes here as will give them an opportunity for advancing the interests of the outer districts. If you can arrange some form that would tend to that end we will do great good to the people."

### WANTS SIMPLE FORM.

"Whatever form of Act the commission passes upon I hope it will be as simple as possible and with as few officials as possible. All people vibrate between divided power and centralization. Many desire to decentralize and put final power in the hands of more than one."

"We cannot say until we have tried it which is going to be the most successful plan in these islands. If the result of your work is an act which is simple of operation, economical in its execution, it will undoubtedly be agreeable to the great majority of the people. My idea is to consolidate offices as much as possible. One feature of the Porto Rican situation is that with the execu-

tive council sits a man from each district to represent his district's needs. Such a system in Hawaii, with representatives from each district sent to Honolulu to look after their districts would prove a partial solution of the situation. It is impossible to prophesy what will be the result of your deliberations, but I would prefer to see an Act that would put a check on extremes of county government."

"As to the statement that we should keep away from Congress I don't see why we should do so. Porto Rico has had its Organic Act changed once or twice already, but I would not take our local acts into Congress to be passed upon."

### KEEP RASCALS OUT.

D. H. Case of Wailuku presented his views on County government in the following communication:

August 13, 1904.  
T. McCants Stewart, Esq., attorney-at-law, Honolulu, (Secretary County Commission).

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 14th of July, wherein I am extended the privilege of expressing to the County Commission my views as to what the proposed county act should contain, and, in a general way, how such an act should be drawn, to hand.

Allow me to thank those to whom I am obliged for the favor.

Taking up the questions in the order submitted:

1. "Under the Organic Act can a county board of supervisors be elected by the voters?"

Ans. I do believe that, under the Organic Act, Boards of County Supervisors can be elected by the voters.

2. "If the Organic Act prohibits election, shall a county act be drawn providing for the election of supervisors by the voters, and be submitted to Congress for ratification?"

Ans. I do not favor the passage of a county act providing for the election of Boards of County Supervisors by the voters, and thereafter submitting the matter to Congress for ratification.

By so doing we would in effect say to Congress: "Here is our work; it is wrong, we know it is wrong, and we realize that it is the second time we have committed the same wrong, but our object has been to demonstrate to Congress what blunders she has made." As a voter and citizen I oppose such a course.

3. "Shall a county act be drawn carrying the Governor's right to appoint, and Congress be requested to amend the Organic Act so that the voters may thereafter elect county boards?"

Ans. Yes. I strongly believe that a large majority of the voters favor county government, and want it. However, that want should be satisfied by the Territorial Legislature by the passage of an act every section of which would be strictly within the provisions of the Organic Act.

I therefore favor the passage of a county act, carrying the Governor's right to appoint all boards. Then, if we want more than we are now entitled to, we can with good grace go to Congress and say: "Here, we have endeavored, and are still endeavoring, to do the best we can with the power granted unto us, but that power does not meet our wants as you can see." Then state what we need, and respectfully ask for it.

4. "Shall we base our county system permanently on the right of the Governor to appoint all county boards?"

Ans. No, not permanently.

5. "Shall the County Act provide for county control of education, health, roads, bridges and wharves?"

Ans. Yes, always keeping strictly within the provisions of the Organic Act; and I should have a county act so framed that under its provisions, as far as possible, no rascal, dishonest or incompetent man, if elected, could qualify and take office; have the act provide that every office holder elected (whose position required it) should provide surety in a surety company authorized to do business in this Territory, with the further provisions that, failing to secure such surety bond, the office should become vacant, and the position filled by appointment.

These latter suggestions are of course based on the theory of Congress broadening our powers.

Respectfully submitted,  
D. H. CASE.

### HILO BOARD OF TRADE.

The Hilo Board of Trade submitted an elaborate defense of the plan for a single county on the Island of Hawaii, as follows:

Hilo, Hawaii, August 13, 1904.

Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Chairman County Commission, Honolulu.

Sir: Further replying to your esteemed favor of July 18th, 1904, in re One County for the Island of Hawaii, we beg to submit to you a tabulated statement bristling with reliable data showing why this Island should be formed in one county only and also submit the following reasons:

Geographically considered, nature has interposed no obstruction to the classing of Hawaii as a unit whole; its shape is that of a triangle with apex at the North or Upolu Point, East or Kumuakahi Point and the South Point, called Kalahe, the distances roughly taken being ninety miles from North to East Point, seventy-five miles from East to South Point and ninety-five miles from South to North Point. It has a total area of 4,415 miles, divided among the eight sub-divisions or districts of the Island. Of these, the districts of North and a portion of South Kohala, Hamakua, Hilo and Puna lie on the windward, the districts of Kau, South and North Kona and a portion of South Kohala on the leeward sides. The total population by the latest census, (1900) for the whole Island was 42,343—divided as per column No. 1 of enclosed tabulated sheet, showing in East Hawaii County a population of 21,332 or 70 per cent of the population of the entire Island and West Hawaii 15,011 or 30 per cent.

Re-arranging the above column for comparison of population on the leeward and windward sides, we add all of North Kohala and one-half of South Kohala to East Hawaii and find on the windward side, 34,498 and on the leeward side, 10,845 inhabitants.

Taken as a whole, the windward side of the Island comprises the fertile and (Continued on page 2.)

# PRECINCT DIVISION

## Increases Costs But Purifies the Methods.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

In a short time the division of some of the larger precincts in the Fourth and Fifth districts will be announced from the Secretary's office. Secretary Atkinson and Chief Clerk Buckland have been working on the matter for some time.

Governor Carter stated yesterday that the matter had been brought to his attention before he departed for the east and he was heartily in favor of it. Since then he says that pressure has been brought to bear to let the precincts remain as they are as the parties had their organizations complete within them, and the political divisions of the island should therefore not be disturbed.

"I have declined to accept this view of the case," said the Governor yesterday. "It is my belief that in crowded voting sections there is more or less likelihood of corruption than in precincts with smaller voting lists. In the latter class of precincts there is more opportunity for individuals to know one another. When a bus comes up to a booth in a heavy voting precinct, loaded with supposed voters, there is not always the opportunity to know whether this or that man has a real residence in the precinct. Where smaller groups of voters are maintained, this cannot occur."

"Of course this will increase the cost for each election, but in the interest of clean voting, it must be done. In some precincts there is a very small voting list—too small—a portion of a heavy voting precinct can be added to it, thus entailing no added cost."

"Some of the politicians have told me that if certain precincts are divided it will break the machine. I would rather build up a new machine where everything will surely be conducted right than to keep a machine going where there is chance at times to find dishonest politics."

"I believe in the long run these people will find that the division of the precincts as outlined will be the better plan."

Among the precincts proposed to be divided in the Fourth district are the first, fourth, and eighth. In the Fifth district the "Fighting Seventh" is proposed for division, although it is said that the population of voters has been greatly diminished owing to the closing up of Kalia Camp.

There are instances on Hawaii where a division of precincts would be beneficial, according to the Governor, where in cases, men have to ride twenty miles to cast a vote. This, he believes, entails too much sacrifice on the part of the voter, and he proposes a division there to cut down the distance from home to ballot box.

Cards have been received from Oakland, from Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Dillingham, announcing the marriage of their daughter Marion Eleanor to the Rev. John Finney Erdman on Wednesday, August 10.

### YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be is plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness, Lack of Nervous Tones, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalse, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists.

# NO PROBATE COURT HERE

## Point Decided in the Parker Case.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Gear yesterday rendered a decision overruling the demurrer to the amended petition of J. S. Low, as next friend of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, to remove A. W. Carter as guardian. The guardian is given five days in which to answer the complaint. In his conclusion the Judge says:

"It seems to me that here, as in Florida and New Jersey, where the statute prescribes no particular mode of procedure, no such nicety in pleading is required as is required in a bill in equity."

The first question considered was that of jurisdiction, the demurrer having objected that the petition and motion purported to be brought before a Circuit Judge sitting in probate and that no Judge or Court of the First Circuit sitting in probate had jurisdiction to remove a guardian; also "that a proceeding before a Judge sitting in probate to remove a guardian is an improper proceeding, in that the proper method of procedure for the removal of guardians is before a Judge sitting in equity."

Stating the case the court says: "The claim of counsel for the guardian is that, the Legislature of 1903 having by Act 16 of the Session Laws of 1903 amended the Act relating to guardians and wards, by striking from the various sections of that Act the words 'of probate' and 'court' wherever they occur and by inserting in lieu of the word 'court' where so stricken out the word 'Judge', the jurisdiction of the Probate Court over guardians and wards is thereby taken away."

"Counsel have cited many cases to the effect that probate courts are courts of statutory and limited jurisdiction and have only the powers conferred upon them by statute. They contend that, as the statute has been amended by striking out all reference to the 'Probate Judge' and the 'Probate Court', the jurisdiction over guardians and wards reverts to the court of chancery, and that now chancery alone has jurisdiction."

Judge Gear considers the jurisdiction conferred upon the probate court before the amendment of the statute, "for the statute did not of itself create or confer jurisdiction upon such a court, unless by implication if that were possible." He finds that before the passage of the Organic Act the Legislature established in each of the Judicial Circuits a court styled the Circuit Court, giving all such courts and their judges a variety of powers, among others "to grant probate of wills, to appoint administrators and guardians," etc., on which he says:

"I have been unable to find any statute which either creates or confers jurisdiction on any court known as the 'Probate Court,' or any Judge styled the 'Probate Judge.' On the contrary, jurisdiction of all matters, which in over forty of the States is conferred on probate courts, is given to the 'Judges of the several Circuit Courts' who have 'power at chambers' to hear and determine such matters."

### CURIOUS SITUATION.

"I have been greatly surprised to find this condition of things, as many questions have been heretofore submitted for decision which involved the determination as to whether or not the so-called 'Probate Court' or a 'Court of Equity' had jurisdiction in the premises. The courts have heretofore proceeded upon the assumption that there was a court of probate here and this has never been questioned up to the present time so far as I know. That this should continue is not a matter of surprise, for many of the statutes have referred to the 'Probate Judge' and 'Probate Court.'"

Some of these statutes are quoted, also many Supreme Court decisions in which the same terms are used. Judge Gear then proceeds to remark:

"But now that the jurisdiction of the 'Probate Court' is asserted to have been lost by this amendment to the statute in question, the question of the 'establishment' and the very existence of such a court is necessarily involved, for if there had been and is a Probate Court then the amendment to the statute becomes of great importance. The existence of such a court, however, cannot be proved by mere reference to it in a statute or a decision of the Supreme Court. There must be a statute creating such a court and conferring jurisdiction upon it before it can be judicially determined that the passage of a statute has deprived it of jurisdiction over any matter. This I have been unable to find and counsel, at the request of the court, failed to point it out. The only statute conferring jurisdiction over the matters in question gives the jurisdiction to the Judges of the several Circuit Courts at chambers."

### NO PROBATE COURT.

The decision elaborates the foregoing proposition to show that, without probate judges or courts, the Circuit Judges are fully empowered to hear and determine all matters of probate. It is mentioned that there is no "equity division" any more than there is "probate division" in our judiciary system. "Prior to the passage of the amendment to the statute relating to guardians," the Judge says, "it was the same Judge who was given the jurisdiction to hear equity matters that heard probate matters. Under the statute as it stood all proceedings were properly brought before the Judge of the Circuit Court and should have been addressed to him. Under the statute as it now stands exactly the same mode of procedure should be followed. The amendment has no other effect than eliminating unnecessary and misleading words, and making the statute correctly describe the Judge having jurisdiction in such matters by referring to him simply as Judge."

### AN OLD LAW.

It is pointed out that as long ago as 1863 practically the same law was construed by the Supreme Court, when its Judges had the jurisdiction now exercised by Circuit Judges, on a motion to order an executor to give security or pay the money of the estate into court. Where it was objected that the remedy sought was only obtainable in a court of equity, the Supreme Court said:

"It is argued, and I think with great force, that under a fair construction of this provision this court possesses all the power that a court of equity could exercise in the premises. Nay, I conceive even more, for while a court of equity might, in a case calling for that species of relief, appoint a receiver, this court could remove an executor appointed by will, and appoint another in the shape of an administrator cum testamento annexo, which a court of equity could not do."

The Hawaiian decision is further quoted to the effect that under the Civil Code—of which the present law is almost a copy—the Hawaiian probate courts had always claimed and exercised a much larger jurisdiction than the English ecclesiastical courts, in fact having the same powers as were generally exercised by probate courts in the several States of the North American Union. Further, it was held in the same decision that: "Full power is invested in the Supreme Court so to regulate proceedings in probate courts as to effectuate all their powers, and to promote justice between parties litigant before those courts. And I see no reason why a court of probate may not afford equal facilities with a court of equity."

### LEGISLATURE MAKES COURTS.

It is observed that the functions relative to adoption of children, etc., do not constitute an "Orphans' Court" or a "Surrogate Court," and that to grant a writ of habeas corpus did not make a special court. All courts must be created by law. Neither the trial court nor the Supreme Court can create them, but they are solely creatures of legislative enactment. From all this Judge Gear is "clearly convinced that there is not in this jurisdiction such a court as a Probate Court, and that all jurisdiction in probate and equity matters is in a Judge of the Circuit Court simply as such Judge."

### CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

Attention is called to a point not raised by counsel, which the court thinks may be a "grave constitutional question." This is that the Organic Act vests the judicial power of this Territory in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts and such inferior courts as were or might be established by the Legislature. For some reason it omits all mention of the Circuit Judges. "Upon this point," the court says, "there is an interesting case arising under a similar constitutional provision in California." Judge Gear does not feel called upon to decide the question involved in this provision of the Organic Act.

### CAUSE OF ACTION.

Having concluded that he has jurisdiction, Judge Gear briefly considers the objections in the demurrer as to there not being facts in the petition to constitute a cause of action. A Massachusetts case is quoted where a complaint was held sufficient which merely stated that the respondent was an "unsuitable person to act as such guardian." Also a Florida case is cited where it was held sufficient that the court found it had jurisdiction of the subject matter.

### FATTENING THE CALENDAR.

Appeals have been sent up from the District Court of Honolulu in the following cases:

Chun Lo Jar, sentenced to nine months at hard labor for stealing a revolver.

Wm. McKinley, H. Kuby, C. F. England and W. C. Achi, fined \$10 and costs each for gambling.

Asaka, fined \$10 and costs for assault and battery.

Woods & Sheldon vs. F. K. Makino. Judgment for plaintiff for \$25.65.

Ah Kim vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd., and Hustace-Peck Co., Ltd. Damages found against Hustace-Peck Co. for \$266.70 including costs, on account of this defendant's wagon injuring plaintiff while he was standing on the footboard of an electric car.

Emmeluth & Co., Ltd., vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. Judgment for plaintiff for \$34.54.

A. G. Correa vs. Manuel Tavares Verdinho. Judgment for defendant with costs in suit for balance of attorney's fee of \$30. The defense was an alleged bargain that the fee would be \$25 if the case ended in the District Court and \$50 more if it went up on appeals. A nolle prosequi was entered, ending the case. Verdinho was charged on December 1, 1901, with shooting his wife in the leg. His son retained Correa, who with M. G. Silva went to the house of the disturbed family to arrange about the fee.

Chung Tong Chung vs. Luke Mong Wa. Judgment for plaintiff for \$156.50.

Whitney & Marsh, Ltd., vs. Elizabeth K. Pratt. Judgment for plaintiff for \$66.45.

K. Tanaka vs. R. Tanaka, defendant, and K. Kimoto, garnishee. Judgment for plaintiff for \$113.63.

Luke Mong Wa vs. Lee Sing alias Yee Wo. Judgment for plaintiff for \$50.62.

Jas. L. Holt, assessor of taxes, vs. Manuel S. Perry. Judgment for plaintiff for \$82.75.

Hop Kee vs. J. P. Mendiola. Judgment for plaintiff for \$147.62.

Manuel de Silva vs. Lum Hee Chang. Judgment for plaintiff for \$222.40.

Bancroft, Whitney Co. vs. Emmett May. Judgment for defendant with costs in suit for \$181.39.

P. H. Burnette vs. Blanche C. Walker and John F. Bowler. Judgment for plaintiff for \$244.54.

Chung Seu vs. Ng See Fook, defendant, and W. H. Crawford, garnishee. Judgment for plaintiff for \$87.74.

### COURT NOTES.

The late Hugh C. Reid's estate is shown by David Dayton, administrator, in his inventory to consist of a Luau street leasehold at a rental of \$120 a year and taxes, the lease to expire July 1, 1912, also pattern maker's tools, household effects and cash deposits amounting to \$451.78.

Defendants in the case of J. M. Monstarrat vs. Makamaka Pukiahihi will move before Judge Robinson tomorrow to have a day certain set for the trial.

# COUNTY LEGISLATION IS DISCUSSED BY GOVERNOR

(Continued from page 2.)

productive portion from the sea coast to mountain, while the leeward portion is largely barren and arid on the lower levels, dotted with fertile and productive tracts on the upper slopes, interspersed, however, by valueless lava wastes of great areas.

The development of this section has not kept pace with that on the windward side, the latest statistics showing an alarming diminution in, first, population. Second, output and tonnage of food products valued for export, domestic or foreign. Third, depreciation in values through the collapse of the sugar and coffee interests in the two Kona's.

On the windward side of the Island, the converse has been the rule and at every hand are emphasized the conditions of increase of population, extension in all branches of commerce and industry and agricultural development, an constant increasing value and marked appreciation, in taxable values and returns to the Territorial Government. These statements are borne out by a reference to the table, column No. 2, compiled from the tax lists. The returns for the year 1904 have been omitted, being as yet incomplete, but the immense losses suffered in the Kona and Kau districts, to which attention has been called, will show a further marked decrease in both values and population.

From the lists we gather that of the total amount of taxes collected from the whole Island for the year 1903—\$285,299.78 or 73.34 per cent came from East Hawaii and only \$105,644.94 or 27.16 per cent from West Hawaii.

The districts were placed in this order to conform to the Counties as arranged by the late County Act, the former representing East, the latter West Hawaii County. The suggestion has been made to remove Hamakua from the East County to the West, transferring Kau from the West to the East County. The showing made by this change would be but an unimportant one, inasmuch as the total gain of Hamakua to the West County would be but \$11,887.53.

Again we see that the suggested substitution of Hamakua for Kau would not sensibly affect the ratio, the East side still remaining numerically superior, in the ratio of 73 per cent to 27 per cent, as per census of 1900.

The population in the first four districts has materially increased since the census of 1900, and this contention is borne out by a review of the poll tax lists for 1903: see column No. 3, showing East Hawaii had 13,176 taxpayers, or 73 per cent and West Hawaii, 4863 or 27 per cent.

There are 18,038 taxpayers on the 1903 lists which indicates further that the receipts in road tax, see column No. 4, were as follows:

East Hawaii, \$26382 or 73 per cent.

West Hawaii, \$9,724 or 27 per cent.

The total road mileage, not including homestead roads in North and South Kona, on the Island of Hawaii, is about as shown in column No. 5, showing East Hawaii with 200 miles or 41.66 per cent and West Hawaii, 280 or 58.34 per cent.

The road taxes are a special deposit to be drawn upon for road work only; comparing the same with the road mileage as per column No. 6, we find East Hawaii paid \$131.75 per mile of road and West Hawaii \$34.72.

From the Treasurer's Report for the year ending June 30th, 1902, we find that the Current Account Receipts from all sources during that period from the Island of Hawaii to have been \$527,158.13, as per column No. 7, showing East Hawaii contributed \$403,466.48 or 76.5 per cent, and West Hawaii \$123,691.65 or 23.5 per cent.

The total amount of expenditures from Current Account Receipts during the same period were about \$221,334.00, as per column No. 8, showing that East Hawaii received \$130,158.00 or 58.2 per cent of what they paid in and West Hawaii received \$91,146.00 or 74.8 per cent of what they paid in.

The array of figures herewith given demonstrates not alone that dual county system would be impracticable whatever the combination, but that a single system is essential for the common welfare and prosperity of all.

This really is the question of moment, and this is why the trend of opinion points to the single county idea.

Coming next in importance to the question of county forms, comes the question and choice of county seat. Local pride, local interests, the factors of accessibility or remoteness of contiguous areas that can be rendered tributary, proximity of such proposed center to a harbor for the accommodation of shipping or to arteries of travel, or located at the terminus of railway connections, all such are factors that must be duly weighed, considered and settled at the outset, in order that the final outcome may result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

Among the many expressions of opinion that have voiced the public sentiment on this question, the preponderating choice appears to have fixed upon Hilo as being the one place possessing all the requirements enumerated.

Nestling at the foot of high hills almost reaching down to the water's edge, and flanked on either side by precipitous bluffs that fortified, could render it impracticable to assault, with a harbor covering more than 1500 acres and deep enough and spacious enough to float all the navies of the Pacific, already possessing wharves where vessels of heavy draft can come at low or high tide and embark or disembark passengers, load and discharge freight day and night the year round.

It has a population of about 8000, contains much of money and energy, who have made of it a great business mart. It has buildings on extensive streets, banks, stores, schools, churches and libraries.

It is lighted by electricity, has railroad shops, mills, factories, ice and carriage works, lumber yards, stores, stables and markets.

It has a railroad of over 50 miles in length, tapping the extensive resources of Oahu and Puna, bringing them into intimate touch with the markets of the mainland, with the prospect of a second railway enterprise soon to tap the wealth of the Central and North Hilo districts, as well as Hamakua and the Kohala's.

Hilo has resources valued in the millions; it pays a large proportion of the taxes assessed on this Island; it remits a large proportion of the current receipts to the Territorial Government, nor have its resources reached their limit. The work of development has but just begun. Its resources remain all but untouched and offer inducements to the small capitalist or the independent farmer unequalled in any other Island or District of the group.

Nature has simply endowed Hilo with all those characteristics that go to make possible the growth of an important city that shall be the nucleus of expansion in wealth for the whole Island, and for these reasons, Hilo should and must be the County Seat of the County of Hawaii.

The critic may object on the ground of remoteness from the other centers of the Island, but this objection can easily be met by a comparison of the distances between main points on the Island of Hawaii, and time of travel.

The distances from Hilo to the principal towns and ports of the Island of Hawaii are as follows:

From Hilo going North—

Over-land, miles. Coast-Stage, miles. time, days.

Honolulu, 47.5 40 1 1/2

Waimea, 70. 40 1 1/2

Kaunaloa, 82. 85 1 1/2

Maunaloa, 82. 75 2

Kohala, 82. 2 1/2

Kailua, 111. 119 2 1/2

Kealahou, 125. 129 2 1/2

From Hilo going South—

Volcano House, 31. 7 1/2

Punalu, 58. 70 1 1/2

Honolulu, 63.5 75 1

Waiohinu, 68. 1 1/2

Hoopu, 89. 128 2

Hokone, 103. 138 2

Kealahou, 111. 145 2 1/2

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Hoopu, 89. 128 2

Hokone, 103. 138 2

Kealahou, 111. 145 2 1/2

From Hilo to Waimea, the time of travel is cut down by regular stage route connections from Hilo that cover the distance in 13 hours, actual travel, and the railroad now proposed, with Hilo as the starting point and Waimea or Kohala as the terminus, will still further reduce the time of travel between these points to a minimum, eventually enabling the traveler to arrive in Kailua on the evening of the same day.

Approaching Kona by way of the Volcano, the traveler finds himself at the latter point within 3 hours of his leaving Hilo by taking the trains of the Hilo Railroad so that a train leaving Hilo at 7 a. m., with stage connections, will bring him to the Volcano House by 10 o'clock, giving him ample time to cover the remaining distance of 35 miles to Waiohinu before nightfall. With Hilo as the central point, either route would commend itself.

It would appear that a more direct and shorter line of connection and communication between the Kona and the Hilo side might easily be effected.

Already the so-called Kaunaloa road cuts inland for nearly 7 miles above the town of Hilo and to within a short distance of the lower extremity of the flow of 1855-6, at an elevation of about 1650 feet. The material composing this lava is most favorably adapted for use in road construction, being friable, as well as durable.

Extending the road up this flow, which interposes no serious obstacles in the way of grade or road material, would require about 13 miles of construction to the point called Haleloa, elevation, 500 feet. Flanking the road on either side are the Government lands of Waialea and Pihoua, which may be looked upon as farming lands eventually to be opened up for settlement.

Leaving the flow of 1855 at the aforementioned point, this road would continue for 8 miles, crossing the upper line of the Hilo forest on Pihoua and Humuola on the Mauna Kea slopes and opening up the undeveloped values of the Hilo and Hamakua uplands, with eventual connection to Waimea distant only 40 miles, finally reaching Kaaleha, on Kahe, elevation 6500 feet, another Government land with lease about to expire.

From Kaaleha, a wagon road now encircles the base of Mauna Kea to Waimea and could be followed for 12 miles to near the base of the hill called Puu Keeke, off of the chain of hills near the common mauka angle of the Hamakua and the South Kohala districts.

From Puu Keeke, the connection could be made with the present Waimea-Kona road below the Keamoku sheep station on the South Kohala-North Kona boundary, distant only 14 miles from Waimea, and a distance of 24 miles from Kailua and 38 from Kealahou.

This route is through a rich country, unbroken by irregularities or obstacles, of a grade not exceeding 6 per cent and lastly and what is of most vital importance, being the shortest distance over the finest lands of this Island.

The following is a resume of the foregoing statements:

Table of distances and elevations from Hilo to Kona points. The outer column of figures indicates the distance between places.

Miles. Elev. D.B.P. Ap.O.

End Kaunaloa road, 7.0 1650

1855 flow Halea, 20.0 5000 12.0 5 pct.

Kaaleha, 28.0 6500 8.0 3 pct.

Puu Keeke, 40.0 6000 12.0 1 pct.

Keamoku, Junction, 50.0 2550 10.0 8 pct.

road built

road built

road built

road built

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Monokohau - Kailua Junction, road built	70.9	1500	.....
Hoolualoa - Kailua Junction, at beach	74.5	1500	.....
Kealahou road Junction, road built	88.0	1500	14.0
Total mileage of road, allowing for curves to overcome grades if necessary	.....	.....	31
A total mileage to be constructed	.....	.....	36

Cost of Construction—Citizen labor, as follows:

13 miles of lava road construction, \$21,944

8 miles mixed pahoehoe construction, 21,542

10 miles along old lava construction, 24,560

Cost of construction, \$68,066

Overhauling 12 miles from Kaaleha to Puu Keeke, 6,000



# CARTER ON HOME AFFAIRS

## Extracts From a Talk About Hawaii's Needs.

Followings are portions of Governor Carter's interview as given to Frank G. Carpenter:

"But what are the Sandwich Islands crying about, Mr. Carter? Do they not get all they need in the way of Government funds?"

"No," replied the young Governor. "We need new harbors and other public improvements. The United States is now spending something like \$65,000,000 on its harbors, and it is alleged that millions of that money go into dry rivers and creeks in the back counties. However that may be, none of it comes to Hawaii, one of the places where it is most needed. We ought to have better shipping facilities at Honolulu. We have overtaxed ourselves to supply them, and from now on the money should come from the National Government. We have deepened the harbor from year to year, endeavoring to keep up with the great steamers which wish to enter it. It now needs additional dredging to a depth of about 35 feet, for the great ships which have been recently built for the trans-Pacific trade draw 32 feet of water. They would come to our islands, but they have to anchor outside. We need also a breakwater at the port of Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, and there are other places that should be improved."

"I doubt if the people here appreciate the commercial importance of the Hawaiian Islands," continued Governor Carter. "We already stand eleventh among our ports as to the tonnage of our American shipping, and we are increasing every year. We are at the crossroads of the Pacific; at the great station between Australia and New Zealand, and this continent, and between the United States and Asia. When the Panama canal is completed our islands will be more important than ever, and we must have good harbors to accommodate the trade."

"Just how far are you from Panama, Governor Carter?" I asked.

"We are 4640 miles from the western end of the big canal, and a little more than half way on the route between that canal and Yokohama, Japan. We are 3800 miles from Auckland, New Zealand, 5000 miles from Hong Kong and a little more than 2000 miles from San Francisco. We are the key to the Pacific Ocean, and ships from all parts of it now call at our ports."

"The steamers of the Pacific are steadily growing in number and size. The new boats of Jim Hill's line are among the largest of the world, and the Korea and Siberia, of the Pacific Mail Company, which now call at Honolulu on their way from San Francisco, have each 12,000 tons, and are as fine as any passenger steamers on the Atlantic. That company will soon add two other steamers equally large. The Korea and the Siberia have a speed of 22 knots and the Korea has gone from Honolulu to San Francisco in less than five days. Those ships bring the Sandwich Islands almost as close to the United States in point of time as Porto Rico."

## CONSUMPTION AND NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

"Do you have consumption in the Hawaiian Islands?"

"To some extent, but chiefly among the native Hawaiians, who are decreasing very rapidly. In 1833 there were more than 100,000 native on the islands; sixty years later there were less than 40,000, and today we have only about 30,000. The Hawaiian Islands generally are very healthy. Our temperature is about as equable as that of any part of the world. We call our country the 'Paradise of the Pacific,' and every one who visits us says the islands are rightly named."

"Is your tourist travel increasing?"

"Very rapidly. The Pacific Ocean is becoming one of the pleasure resorts of the nations, and with the big steamers which have been recently added to the Pacific fleets the travel will be greater than ever. There are good hotels in all parts of the Far East, and Honolulu has one of the finest hotels of the Pacific. It cost \$1,300,000. It is a modern, six-story fire-proof structure, with a great roof garden of one-third of an acre, capable of seating 2500 people. We have other good hotels in Honolulu and at Waikiki, our seaside resort close by, and also in other parts of the island. There are now good facilities of travel from island to island, and there is no place where one can see so much grand scenery under such pleasant conditions."

## HONOLULU IN 1904.

"Is Honolulu growing?"

"Yes; we have many new buildings, and altogether about 45,000 inhabitants. The city has 20 miles of electric-car tracks, 1000 telephones, four public parks, two opera houses, three boat and yacht clubs and social clubs of various kinds. In a business way we have a chamber of commerce, a merchants' association, seven banks and stores of all kinds. The assessed valuation of our property is \$23,000,000, and the rate of taxation is 1 per cent. We have morning and afternoon newspapers, and since the cable has been completed we have telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world."

## HOW THE NEW CABLE WORKS.

"How is the new cable working, Governor?"

"It is doing very well indeed, and we think it comparatively cheap. The cost is 35 cents a word for a dispatch to San Francisco and about 47 cents a word to Washington. Your question as to how it works reminds me how

the cable was explained to one of our natives at the time the connection was first made. The native could not understand how you could send messages such a long way under the water, until at last the wife was compared to a dog. Said the cable agent, who was explaining the matter, 'Suppose you had a dog, one of those long-bodied dogs with short legs. If you pinch its tail the dog will bark. Now, if you will suppose a dog so long that if its hind legs stood in San Francisco and its front legs in Honolulu and some one pinched that dog's tail in San Francisco, would not the front end of the dog bark in Honolulu? It is on that same principle that cable messages are sent from one place to the other.'

## THE GOVERNMENT REFORMED.

"Speaking about the natives, Governor Carter," said I, "how do your people get along governing themselves?"

"We are doing very well now," was the reply, "although the last legislature, or so has been very extravagant, and has made appropriations unnecessarily heavy. I made a speech to the legislature which I called together in special session a few months ago, and then preached retrenchment, economy and reform. As a result the appropriations were reduced about one-third, the session was short and the bills passed were in the interest of the whole people. Self-government is a comparatively new thing with us. I think we shall do very well from now on."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

# HARRY JUVEN RESPONDENT

Harry A. Juen, the saloon keeper, is respondent in a libel for divorce, his wife, charging him therein with extreme cruelty and misappropriation of her property.

Esther P. Juen, complainant, states that she was lawfully married to the libellee in Honolulu on September 14, 1897, by the Rev. K. Kekipi. She claims that she has at all times been faithful to her marriage vows and has conducted herself in every way as a faithful wife should, but she charges her husband with conduct very much to the contrary, specifying in part as follows:

"That libellee has in many ways violated his marital vows and more particularly libellant charges that he has been guilty of gross and extreme cruelty toward libellant in that he has repeatedly assaulted and beaten her and threatened her with physical violence, and has often struck her on the head and kicked her, and has on many occasions used foul and disgusting language to her and has called her foul and disgusting names, and that libellee by his aforesaid acts and otherwise has intimidated libellant so that she feared and had reason to fear libellee and physical violence from him to such an extent as to make it impossible for her to maintain marital relations with him, and further libellant alleges that libellee has been guilty of extreme cruelty toward libellant in that he has often charged her with immorality and has in other ways grossly insulted her and outraged her feelings," etc. Mrs. Juen declares that her husband, on August 21, "did with force and arms break into libellant's private bureau at her home and take therefrom all her jewelry, which was of considerable value, and that said libellee thereupon left her said home with said jewelry and has not returned since." She goes on to say that she is the owner of the fixtures and lease of the Fountain saloon, and that she supplied the license fee of \$1000 to the Government for that saloon, but that her husband has appropriated all of the proceeds of the saloon without accounting to her and with the proceeds has bought one lot and five cottages on Beretania street near King street, one lot with cottage at Waikiki on Kapahulu road, six lots in what is known as the Kapahulu subdivision in Waikiki and two lots in San Francisco, California. Also, she says she has lent Harry the further sum of \$1000, which he has never returned to her.

Complainant says she owns a house and lot on Beretania street, where she and respondent have made their home, and that she has two children by a previous husband. One Thomas Rosewarne, depending on her for their support and maintenance, but that libellee, despite the fact that all he possesses has come to him through her, has not given to libellant sufficient money to support and properly maintain herself and her children, although well able to do so. She further complains "that libellee has used the money received from said Fountain saloon, which rightfully belongs to libellant, in furthering his own ends in the purchasing of the land aforesaid and otherwise, and that, since leaving libellant, libellee has given her nothing whatsoever." Also, "that libellee has forced her to pay the wages of all his servants and to support herself and her children as best she can, although well knowing that she has no property interests other than those mentioned herein."

Mrs. Juen prays for absolute divorce against the libellee, also for an award of alimony, either in a lump sum or by way of support. She further asks that her husband return to her the money he borrowed from her as well as her jewelry, and that her interests in the property mentioned may be settled and she awarded so much of it as under the evidence the court shall deem just and appropriate. Finally she prays for costs and such further relief as to the court shall seem meet, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Kimney, McClanahan & Cooper are attorneys for the libellant.

There is a good opportunity for all the polo players to refresh themselves for their contest by going to the luau at the Iolani Quaid bazaar. The luau table will be carried out in strictly Hawaiian fashion. Twelve young ladies will wave kahili over the feasters and the band will discourse music during the feast.

# SUDDEN DEATH ABROAD OF MRS. ALEX. MACKINTOSH



THE LATE MRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH.

Day before yesterday a cablegram announcing the sudden death at Dresden, Germany, of Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh was received here addressed to H. M. Von Holt or C. A. Mackintosh. Mr. Von Holt was in the mountains at the time and Mr. Mackintosh out of town so neither was apprised of the loss of his mother until yesterday.

Apoplexy was the cause of Mrs. Mackintosh's sudden taking off and she died peacefully. She and her husband, the Rev. Canon Mackintosh, were travelling for her health, and at recent accounts were having a pleasant and cheerful time. As late as July 23, Mrs. Mackintosh wrote to Sisters Beatrice and Albertina at St. Andrew's Priory as follows:

Kipsdorf, July 23, 1904.

Dear Sisters: Do not think that we have forgotten you, for we have not, and often speak of you. I do hope that you are keeping well. We are having a lovely vacation, but there is no place like home. We shall be so glad to see all the dear ones once more. All send love. Lovingly,

ALICE MACKINTOSH.

Mrs. Mackintosh was born in Slough, England, about 64 years ago and came here as a little girl. Her father, Thomas Brown, was a stock-raiser and coffee-planter near Lahue, Kauai. Once

# THE HILO HOSPITAL WILL BE MAINTAINED

Expediently doing its business on the basis of the president's written submission of matters, the most important action of the Board of Health yesterday was the acceptance of Dr. Grace's proposal to keep open the Hilo hospital. With President Pinkham there were present Dr. C. B. Cooper, John C. Lane and W. S. Fleming, representing the Attorney General, members; Dr. J. S. Pratt, city sanitary officer, and C. Charlock, secretary.

## THE INDIGENT SICK.

The Board's attention was called to the appropriation of \$10,000 for care of the indigent sick of Oahu. He doubted if public opinion would support him if he sanctioned any arrangement that would close either or all of the hospitals to the indigent sick for a day.

"For eighteen months," the president stated, "these hospitals have averaged 105 indigent patients. The cost per patient has been from \$1.27 to \$1.50 each per day, at present the cost is somewhat reduced. On the basis of the past eighteen months' experience, the \$21,000 furnishes 55¢ cents per day per indigent patient. It is evident that the hospitals and their endowments have been an aid to the government."

"On July 20 and 21 our president visited each and every indigent patient—sixty-seven in number—in these hospitals. Of these one was paying \$20 per month, one promised to repay the hospital when recovered, and one might be able to repay in part. Sixty-four were indigent."

The nationalities of the indigent sick on July 20 were: Porto Ricans, 60; Hawaiians, 20; Negroes, 8; Americans, 1; Irish, 3; German, 1; Spanish, 1; French, 1; Filipino, 1; Chinese, 1.

A solution of the difficulty which was

win on the conditions stated, also \$22.33 for repairs and care-taking. Referring to the president's suggestion that the average of indigent patients be raised to six, the mover thought it better to allow that proposition to stand as it was. Numbers would vary greatly at different times and the hospital would be unlikely to turn away any cases. The Board ought not to be bound by any contract, therefore he added to the motion that the arrangement be terminable at 30 days' notice.

It came out in conversation that Hilo hospital has an independent appropriation of \$4000 for the fiscal year. The Government owns the hospital and the Board of Health appoints the trustees. It had not been a free institution except for those too poor to pay.

The motion carried and it was agreed to leave regulations to the trustees.

## HILO PHYSICIAN.

It was submitted by the president that the Board was in a predicament at Hilo, under the law and regulations having only a registrar of vital statistics there. The expense of investigating unattended deaths was so great the police department was unable to offer acceptable remuneration to physicians. President Pinkham stated that the condition of affairs had reached such a point that it was necessary to take immediate action, therefore, having a certain amount of money placed in his hands by the Shipping Committee to be used at his discretion, he appointed Dr. Stow as Government physician at Hilo.

This action the Board ratified by vote, also adopting the president's recommendation that the former instructions to Government physicians be re-enacted to apply to Hilo.

## PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

"For some time," the president informed the Board, "there have been indications of a large increase of rats within the city of Honolulu, which is a fact. Promptly inspectors were detailed for special inquiries. The information elicited did not confirm our own convictions. A notice was inserted in the papers simply to aid us in locating the rodents. The response has not been satisfactory. Convinced of the necessity, we determined to leave no means untried and three inspectors were engaged who are constantly on duty carrying on an effective rat crusade. All the Inter-Island steamers were fumigated until now they are free from these rodents. The number destroyed on shore indicates that while we cannot expect to exterminate these vermin, their number will be reduced to a minimum. These inspectors are paid from private funds in the hands of your president."

## SANITATION DIFFICULTIES.

The president said he was "at times surprised at the excuses and evasions of persons owning or occupying premises which they know to be in an unfit and insanitary condition, at least would know if they were called to pluck a mote from their neighbor's eye."

"Much needed sanitary work requires the incentive of a combination of public and private sanitary conscience in the owner or occupant of premises, as well as funds to improve them."

The president reported that, after consulting with several members, he had sent an invitation in behalf of the Board to Surgeon-General Wyman to visit the Territory of Hawaii this fall, and trusted the Board would formally confirm the letter, which was in line with the invitations extended by Governor Carter and the Hawaiian Medical Association. At the suggestion of a high U. S. medical authority, a cablegram to the same effect was sent by William Haywood.

This action of the president was approved.

## DR. McGETTIGAN'S BILL.

Mr. Fleming gave an oral report on the complaint of Dr. McGettigan of Hana, Maui. Clerk H. M. Dow of the High Sheriff's office had informed him that he did not know the circumstances when he returned the doctor's bill of \$50 with a recommendation to have it amended to \$10. By the time the case was explained the appropriation had expired, and the doctor was advised to accept a warrant for \$10. Mr. Fleming telling him he thought the Attorney General would approve a bill for the \$40 balance to be presented among "unpaid bills" to the next Legislature. Mr. Fleming stated that the Attorney General's department would in the meantime pay doctors for services at coroners' inquests, examinations into unattended deaths, etc., out of police incidentals.

The report was approved.

## PESTILENCE IN ORIENT.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, by letter made reports as follows on health conditions in the Orient:

Manila, two weeks to July 15: smallpox 2 cases, 1 death; plague 3 cases, 3 deaths; leprosy, 218 cases in the colony. Nagasaki, two weeks to July 22: smallpox 2 cases, 0 death; typhus 2 cases, 1 death. Two weeks to July 27: typhus 2 cases, 1 death.

Hongkong, two weeks to July 21: cholera 2 cases, 2 deaths; plague 46 cases, 74 deaths.

Amoy: plague, numerous cases.

Shanghai: smallpox 6 cases, 11 deaths.

Kobe: Asiatic cholera 3 cases, 4 deaths.

Yokohama, two weeks to August 2: clean.

## OTHER MATTERS.

Kunene, Naebu petitioned that she might have her husband with her at Kalaupapa as kokua. Superintendent McVeigh, reported by letter that the woman was a recent arrival and well cared for in the Bishop Home and his recommendation that her petition be denied was adopted.

The president reported that the Honolulu sanitary staff had made 7920 inspections, ordered 1319 items of sanitary work, had seen 1245 of the orders executed and done 20 days of special duty. He also gave, as the performance of the inspector of pig and duck ranches inspections covering 274 pigs and 99 duck ranches (total) 375, with 183 orders given and 183 carried out.

Inspector Bowman's report of Hilo's sanitation gave 197 orders as given and carried out, together with a variety of other work.

# THE PUNA COLLAPSE

## Suit To Foreclose Not Contested By Sugar Co.

Suit was entered in the Circuit Court yesterday for foreclosure of mortgage upon the one million dollar bond issue of the Puna Sugar Company, Limited, of which \$500,000 are now outstanding in the hands of bona fide holders and \$500,000 held in trust, as the complaint sets forth.

The first prayer of the petition is for the appointment of a receiver for the Puna Sugar Co.'s property, accounts and effects, "which," as the paper reads, "is the primary object for which this bill is filed."

There was a meeting of the Puna Sugar Co. yesterday, when it was decided that the suit should not be contested, as the company is without funds and has been unable to arrange for further advances. Oloa Sugar Company had for some time been making advances to Puna, but these advances ceased on the 15th of August instant.

The form of proceeding is a bill in equity "for appointment of a receiver and of foreclosure." The plaintiffs are: "First National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu, a corporation; H. Hackfeld & Company, Limited, a corporation; M. P. Robinson; H. M. von Holt, trustee for W. S. Chamber and A. Ahrens." The defendants are: Puna Sugar Company, Limited, a corporation; S. M. Damon and S. E. Damon, copartners doing business under the name of Bishop & Company; Oloa Sugar Company, Limited, and B. F. Dillingham & Company, Limited.

Like the principal defendant named, the Dillingham company will set up no defense to the action. What Bishop & Co. may do in the matter is not as yet divulged.

After laying down the status of the parties to the suit as engaged in business in this Territory, the bill relates that the Puna Sugar Company did, on July 1, 1900, execute a certain deed of trust to Bishop & Co., conveying certain lands, buildings, machinery, improvements, franchises, etc., in short all of the property of the grantor, "to secure the bonds of said Puna Sugar Company, Limited, and each of them to the amount in aggregate of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), that is to say, bonds of the denominations of one thousand dollars (\$1000) or five hundred dollars (\$500), each aggregating one million dollars (\$1,000,000) bearing even date with the said deed of trust, payable in gold coin of the United States twenty (20) years after date with interest coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest thereon semi-annually at the rate of six per cent (6 per cent) per annum in gold coin of the United States."

The bill recites "that it is further provided in said deed of trust that the said Puna Sugar Company, Limited, shall pay all taxes which shall be assessed or laid upon the mortgaged premises on any part thereof; and also maintain, preserve and keep said property and every part thereof in good repair and condition and cultivate the same according to the practice of good husbandry," etc.

Besides what has been stated above, as to the issue and holding of the bonds, the bill says that prior to the filing thereof B. F. Dillingham became the owner of thirty-five of the \$1000 bonds and one of the \$500 bonds, and that said Dillingham assigned thirty-two of said bonds to the First National Bank as security for advances to him; that Dillingham sold and delivered three of the \$1000 bonds to H. M. von Holt, trustee for W. S. Chamber and B. F. Dillingham & Co., Ltd., acquired thirty-three of the \$1000 bonds and assigned them to the First National Bank as security for advances; that one \$1000 bond was sold and delivered to H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and that forty-eight of the \$1000 bonds were sold and delivered to M. P. Robinson—all said assignees and purchasers being now owners of such bonds respectively.

As cause of action it is stated that the Puna Sugar Co. has not paid the interest on said bonds which became due on July 1, 1904, and has not paid the taxes assessed on the mortgaged property for the year 1903.

It is set forth that the Puna Sugar Co. has planted and growing upon its plantation at Puna, Island of Hawaii, over 700 acres of plant cane and long rattoons, and that the sugar cane when in condition to be harvested will be of the value of from \$30,000 to \$35,000. Said growing crop, it is shown, requires immediate care and attention, as also does the large stock of horses and mules for which the company is without means to buy feed stuffs. There are also laborers on the plantation who will leave if not paid. The great danger, from these conditions, that the already shrinking assets of the company will be dissipated and destroyed is pointed out as making it necessary that a receiver should be appointed. It is regarded as desirable, as well for the welfare of the public as the interests of the bondholders, that the entire enterprise should be held together and maintained as one entire property.

It is prayed that the receiver be authorized to issue certificates for the purposes of his office, to constitute a first and paramount lien upon the estate.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

# BANANA BUSINESS

## How to Extend Industry in Hawaiian Islands.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist is becoming as valuable to small farmers as the Planter's Monthly is to the sugar interests. The August number was issued yesterday. It contains an article on "The Guava as a Pest," translated from Le Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale, supplemented by some comments of its own; a strong leader headed "An Attractive City is Self-Advertising," showing how the improvement of Honolulu's good looks would spread its fame among tourists; "Marketing Facilities Badly Wanted," an article following up the Advertiser's plan to have small farm products consigned on commission to the public market in Seattle; "Tadpoles and Mosquito Larvae," a letter to Mr. Van Dine from Prof. H. W. Henshaw; "Fertility by Man," touching the introduction of nitrate-bearing bacteria; various editorial notes and the following special essay on—

### BANANA INDUSTRY POSSIBILITIES.

Hawaii ought to establish a large export of bananas to the Pacific Coast, one which should control the entire market to the Missouri River and north to Canadian Pacific Railway points. The growers and shippers do their part of the business properly, the transportation companies on sea and land will probably find it to their interest to do the rest, at rates the trade can stand, in speedy and scientific carriage, so that the fruit will be delivered fit to eat at places of consumption. There is no reason why the banana industry of Hawaii cannot develop as good a market in the Pacific Coast territory as that of the West Indies has done in the Atlantic Coast territory.

### EXAMPLE OF JAMAICA.

Jamaica has about doubled its shipment of fruit in the past five years, the annual value thereof being now above five million dollars, or over 60 per cent of the total exports of the colony. Nearly seven-eighths go to the United States, and the remainder to the United Kingdom and other British possessions. In the year 1903 the total quantity of bananas grown and exported by Jamaica was about eight million bunches. It is estimated that 35,000 acres are under cultivation, comprising 240 estates or thereabout, which vary in area from 20 to 500 or 600 acres, together with holdings of less than 20 acres cultivated by hundreds of settlers. Old abandoned cane lands, on the southern side of the island, have been transformed into luxuriant banana groves yielding, by the aid of irrigation, 300 bunches to the acre.

The foregoing data, together with many practical lessons, are contained in a report on the fruit industry of Jamaica by W. E. Smith, manager of the Trinidad government railway, who visited Jamaica as a special representative of the Trinidad Agricultural Society. Jamaica has a code of regulations that have become the recognized standard there for buying and selling. A full bunch, or "straight" as it is technically known, consists of nine hands or better. Eight hands count as three-quarters, seven hands as a half and six hands as a fourth. Abnormal bunches of fourteen and fifteen hands are generally subject to higher prices by arrangement.

"Big bunches mean better fruit, more convenient handling and safer carriage, also higher prices from the wholesale dealer," Mr. Smith writes. "The shipper requires, and pays a premium for getting. He does not want small and inferior specimens, and will only take a limited proportion of them in any case. On the other hand, the grower cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, avoid a certain percentage of small bunches, and he is quite satisfied to sell them at the reduced rates referred to. The fruit out from young plants is usually undersized. Patches of inferior land and unfavorable situations produce similar results, and from a variety of causes the planter is obliged to reckon upon a proportion of low grades in his annual crop. At any rate the arrangement seems to work all right in Jamaica and is generally considered to be perfectly equitable. Its reaction upon the cultivators is, moreover, far-reaching and beneficial, inasmuch as it forces upon them the all-important necessity of good tillage, intelligent management and careful handling, as the only means of realizing satisfactory returns."

### GREAT CARE IN HANDLING

Mr. Smith says that the process of cutting, handling and transporting bananas in Jamaica is one of increasing care and anxiety. The stem is cut on the top just below the head, when the bunch topples over and is caught by a second helper. It is not allowed to fall to the ground, sharp machete or cutlass does the requisite trimming and the refuse is afterward chopped up and left on the soil. The remaining stump is allowed gradually to rot from the top which admits of the heavy amount of sap it contains being slowly returned to nourish the young sucker at its root. The bunches are next roughly graded and tallied then carried (headed is the word used to designate the mode of carrying) out to some convenient place and there packed in trash to await removal to the nearest railway station or shipping dock. All this is done under the eye of an experienced overseer.

### TRANSPORTATION METHODS

Donkeys are used for carrying the bunches over the rough and where carting has to be performed the fruit is carefully stored in the vehicles,

trash being used to prevent bruising and chafing. It is a crime for any person even to attempt to ride on top of a load of bananas in transit. Specially constructed wagons and carts are used in Jamaica for conveying bananas over the country roads. They are made with springs, and are fitted with high sides and ends, as light and open as possible. These vehicles are exceedingly strong as well as light. The wagons will accommodate 150 stems of bananas, equal to three tons, and the carts about a third of that quantity.

When the journey has to be performed partly by rail, the bananas are brought to the station and transferred to the cars with the same amount of watchfulness and care as before. Trash is again used, and the work of loading is undertaken almost entirely by the buyer's agents.

### SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.

In putting bananas afloat, the main features consist in "heading and shouldering" the stems from the sheds on the wharves into the holds of the ship—combined with the smart work done by the expert checkers, under whose eyes every individual bunch undergoes a final inspection. These fruit vessels also pick up fruit around the coast, when the bananas have to be handled from shore to ship in boats of various kinds. In the steamers bound for the United States the fruit is stowed on simple racks or bins, without any trash whatever, and the holds are specially ventilated only. The comparatively short voyage of four and a half of five days does not call for any other treatment, but with the boats to Bristol and Manchester, England, cool storage on the most approved principle is provided. Mr. Smith says: "I do not think that many Jamaica bananas are crated. A system of care, that is never relaxed from start to finish, would seem to take the place of any such precautions, which are not only costly but go to reduce the carrying capacity of the ship's holds. I was told that in vessels properly installed with cool chambers no crating is necessary, not even trash."

### ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Smith has the following to say on the profits Trinidad might expect from the banana industry, and people in Hawaii considering his remarks must bear in mind the conditions of careful handling and carrying he lays down:

"I am nevertheless convinced that the growing of bananas for the English and American markets might profitably be undertaken in this colony, disregarding altogether the examples I have quoted of profits made in Jamaica. Personally, I should be satisfied to take those figures at 50 per cent discount, when there would still be left a net yield of \$5 (about \$25) per acre. It is an axiom in Jamaica that nothing responds so readily to good cultivation as bananas, and over a short series of years an average estate will give just about double what is spent upon it, all other things being equal."

### SUGGESTIONS FOR HAWAIIAN GROWERS.

The marketable condition of bananas, both as to variety, size and flavor, is a subject which might well occupy the attention of some of our agriculturalists, and more particularly those who make it a special business to raise this fruit for shipment to the mainland. Much has been said of late regarding the "Bluefields" variety, but so far little is known here as to its adaptability to the requirements of dealers in California, where all of our product is now shipped. The Board of Commissioners, through the assistance of the Federal Government, has obtained a consignment of this variety, which will be distributed to such localities and to such agriculturalists as will ensure their careful propagation, preparatory to final distribution of the suckers. Of bananas now grown here, the Chinese variety (Musa Cavendishii) predominates, shipments to the Coast being practically all of this species. No great effort has seemingly been made to produce, in any appreciable quantity, the well known varieties already established here, such as the Brazilian, Red or Golden, Sugar, Ladies' Fingers, Apple, etc., and the possibilities of shipping special varieties, such as these, might result profitably to the grower if a little more attention were paid to selection and cultivation. Most of the cultivation and production at this time is in the hands of Chinese laborers or planters, who either ship on their own account or are planting on shares with the white land holder or produce agent. Very little care is given to the production of large fruit, or in experimenting with new varieties. It is therefore possible that with better cultivation, as well as selection of varieties the industry may become much more profitable than it is said to be at the present time.

### FERTILIZATION OF BANANAS

Referring to cultivation, some excellent results have been obtained in Madeira (one of the ports shipping large quantities of the fruit profitably to Fuz and elsewhere) by manuring the trees with commercial fertilizers at little expense and in such manner as to increase the size of the fruit and the bunches. For the information of those interested we quote portions of an extract from the Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale translated and published in a late number of The Tropical Agriculturist on the subject of Manuring the Banana. In which Mons. Tessonier, Chief of the Agricultural Service of French Guinea, who has given close study to the manuring of the banana, presents the results of his observations, which in part are as follows:

Most frequently the dead leaves and stems of the banana are used as manure. In those it is thought that the greater part of the elements removed from the soil are restored to it, but the effect of this vegetable matter is to feed the soil in the absence of the elements of decomposition and it is preferable according to the authoritative advice of Serravallo to make composts of them, mixing them with ashes, lime, manure, etc., and to allow them to rot during a year still it will be necessary to add potash and phosphoric acid in which they are deficient. The guano, generally employed at the

# EDMUND P. DOLE WOOS FORTUNE AS INVENTOR

Edmund P. Dole, former Attorney General of Hawaii, is not at present banking on law in Washington. He is playing a stake for millions upon a genius that he believes he has captured and confined in a bottle.

In other words, Mr. Dole is confident he has solved the great economic problem of a non-refillable bottle. He has invented three devices in this line. One is a non-refillable bottle, chiefly intended for spirituous liquors. The second is a non-refillable bottle, chiefly intended for table sauces. "Both of these bottles can be refilled, or partially refilled, by machinery," the inventor claims in a letter shown to an Advertiser reporter, "the same as a burglar-proof safe can be broken open, but the most rigid test demonstrates that it is commercially impossible for a bartender to refill the one, or a restaurant keeper to refill the other, that is, that the cost of refilling, to say nothing of the risk of detection and punishment, makes it a matter of loss instead of profit." For the third invention, Mr. Dole produces "a bottle stopper adapted to all kinds of liquid goods sold for domestic use. This does not interfere with refilling the bottle, but after the bottle has once been opened the evidence that it has been opened cannot be removed without destroying the bottle, no matter how carefully it is sealed up again."

Mr. Dole, in the letter already referred to, relates the story of protracted struggles against difficulties that had prevented the success of thousands of devices made by others. Perhaps the

greatest obstacle was the absolute refusal of glass blowers to accept a bottle of any intricate design. They being paid by the piece, their union would have nothing to do with a bottle that took more than a small fraction of additional time to shape. Mr. Dole's bottle proper is like any old bottle excepting for a recess around the inside of the neck near the top. This is to engage a disk fitted with springs which once inserted cannot be removed, the purpose of which is a buffer for the head of a plunger connected with a cup and valve within a cork jacket inserted in the neck near the base. The plunger, cup and valve constitute the essence of the invention, that which most partakes of the gray matter Mr. Dole has invested in the non-refillable bottle. They are simple enough after you have seen them, yet too intricate for letterpress description.

As a rough estimate Mr. Dole gives the cost of No. 1 device as 3 1/2 cents, No. 2 as 2 1/2 cents and No. 3 as 1 1/2 cent, but thinks these figures could probably be greatly reduced. The inventor claims to have convinced patent lawyers, manufacturers and public men that these inventions are just what has long been sought. He quotes former Senator John M. Thurston as saying he "could not see a flaw" in the non-refillable bottle. It is Mr. Dole's purpose to organize a company under the laws of the District of Columbia, Mr. Thurston to be president and one of the trustees. He says if the undertaking wins out, "the returns will be enormous in comparison with the amount risked."

## THE DILLINGHAM-ERDMAN WEDDING IN CALIFORNIA

OAKLAND, Aug. 10.—Miss Marion E. Dillingham, a belle of Honolulu and daughter of B. F. Dillingham, the well known Hawaiian sugar magnate, was married at 8:30 o'clock this evening to the Rev. John Erdman of Japan, in the presence of about fifty relatives and intimate friends.

The ceremony was performed in the drawing-room of the Chickering residence, 970 Sixteenth street, by the Rev. Albert Erdman, father of the groom, who had come all the way from Morristown, N. J., where he is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to officiate at his son's wedding.

The marriage was the culmination of a romance that originated in Honolulu two years ago, when Mr. Erdman, just ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman, was en route to Japan to engage in missionary work. He spent much time with Miss Dillingham and when he proceeded to his new post he took with him a promise that after two years he might return for the beautiful young

woman to whom his troth was pledged. As it was impossible for the groom's father to make the trip to Honolulu and as his son had always promised that the old clergyman should perform the ceremony at his wedding, the Dillinghams took a house here.

The bride was gown in an exquisite white mousseline elaborately trimmed with old lace. Her veil was of tulle, caught by a cluster of orange blossoms, and she carried a drooping bouquet of white roses. In place of the conventional maid, the bride was attended by her brother, Harold Dillingham, as knight of honor. Four bridesmaids, Miss Irma Woodward, Miss Bess Woodward, Miss Eleanor Sturgeon and Miss Ruth Whitney, were all in attendance. They were gown in white chiffon and carried great masses of forget-me-nots. Walter Dillingham, a brother of the bride, was best man.

After a trip to the Eastern States the young couple will sail for Japan.

Azores and in the Canary Islands, the oil-cakes and the fish manure employed in India, are equally insufficient, and ought also to be made complete by the addition of potassic and phosphated manures.

"Some excellent results have been obtained, in Madeira in a volcanic soil, poor in potash and in phosphoric acid, but rich in nitrogen and better provided with carbonate of lime than the greater part of tropical soils, by the application of a complete manure, testing:

Nitrogen, ..... 13 per cent  
Potash, ..... 20 per cent  
Phosphoric acid, ..... 16 per cent

"This manure, which is a mixture of very concentrated and very soluble products, is applied in the proportion of 50 grammes per plant, equal to 1 1/2 ounces, in a trench made about eight inches around the stem. The application of this manure is made twice a year, so that each plant receives in all 100 grammes of the mixture (3 1/2 ounces).

"To us this quantity appears too little. Also, it would be to the interest of the planter to strengthen still more the proportion of potash in the complete manure by giving the whole of the nitrogen under an organic form, as oil-cake, guano, fish manure, farm-yard manure, composts, etc.

"We advise the trial of a manure testing:

Potash, ..... 20 per cent  
Phosphoric acid, ..... 10 per cent

"This manure can be very easily prepared by mixing for manuring a hectare planted with 1,500 plants (equal to 600 plants per acre) 400 kilos of sulphate of potash containing 50 per cent of potash 600 kilos of mineral superphosphate or the same quantity of basic slag, which would furnish at the same time lime and phosphoric acid.

"To reduce the expense of transport, there would be equally an advantage in giving the phosphoric acid in the form of super-phosphate containing 45 per cent of phosphoric acid, there would then be required 240 kilogrammes per hectare.

(These quantities reduced to English weights and measures would be as follows: 400 kilos of sulphate of potash per hectare are equal to 88 pounds, and this is equal to 344 pounds per acre. Six hundred kilos of mineral superphosphate are equal to 1,320 pounds per hectare and this is equal to 590 pounds per acre. 240 kilos of the strong super-phosphate generally known as Professor Wagner's double phosphate is equal to 528 pounds per hectare represented by 211 1/2 pounds per acre. I take the standard adopted by Professor Crookes in his translation of the famous work on chemical manures by George Ville.)

The mixture can be easily made without there being any fear of loss of fertilizing materials. It should be employed in the proportion of 400 or 600 grammes per plant according as the

# DRAW TWO SALARIES

## Stenographers Are Up Against the Auditor.

Auditor Fisher has called the attention of the Governor to a peculiar situation whereby government employees are receiving, practically, two salaries from the public treasury, and the matter will go to the courts for a settlement. This involves the stenographers in the Circuit Courts.

The stenographers of the First Circuit Court receive a salary approximating \$150 per month for their services. They have the opportunity of adding largely to their income by making transcripts of evidence for attorneys, who pay so much per folio for the material.

In all cases of appeal, where the Attorney General's office is involved, transcripts were required by the Attorney General and the stenographers charged that official as they have the attorneys. A fund has been provided for incidentals for the Attorney General's Department, and payment for the transcripts was made from this money.

Now Auditor Fisher has raised the point that the stenographers are practically drawing two salaries and wants the matter decided by the courts. The Governor, as well as the Auditor and Attorney General, contend that the stenographers are employees of the government and should make up such transcript for the Attorney General's Department without extra compensation.

C. W. Ashford has revived the case of Junius Kaee who has sought in previous years to set aside the will of Keali'ohou, under whose will is involved the estate of Mrs. A. A. Haahele. The latter was the widow of Levi Haahele, whose former wife was Kekuanohi, the widow of Keali'ohou.

Mr. Ashford moves for a writ of error to review Judge Gear's ruling in which he dismissed the petition of Junius Kaee filed originally in 1892, wherein was asked the revocation of the probate of the will filed in 1892.

The property involved is said to be worth a mint of money, being located in Nuanuu.

### COURT NOTES.

Defendant in the action of The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., vs. Kapalani Estate denies all the allegations made by the plaintiff.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Congdon, deceased, up before Judge Gear yesterday, witnesses were examined as to the value of the real estate, and the master's report was confirmed. The court will also sign an order for the sale of real estate that the widow may obtain her dower interest.

CHANGE OF WATER often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Following a conference between Governor Carter and President Pinkham of the Board of Health, every application for free treatment in the hospitals will be investigated and dealt with on its merits. The Governor is quoted as holding that gratuitous hospital treatment given indiscriminately tends to pauperize the people. He points to the Asiatic hospitals here maintained by people of their respective nationalities, who, at the same time, pay taxes like everybody else.

## BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu.

Is any itching skin disease.

Itching piles is known in nearly every household.

And eczema is no stranger.

They're both bad company.

They come early—stay late.

We always say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment cures piles and all itches of the skin.

A Victoria, Australia man endorses our claims.

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 81 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, bites, insect bites, sores, chills, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

# CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Bark Nuanani sailing from New York to Honolulu about Nov. 15th. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 KILBY ST., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

## Bombing-Bremer Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

## North German Marine Insur' Co. OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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## DAISY CARTWRIGHT

## WEDDED IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE (Wash.), Aug. 16.—Ernest J. Cross and Miss Daisy Cartwright of San Francisco were married in this city last night by Rev. J. P. D. Lloyd, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church.

Miss Alice Judkins, also of San Francisco, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pippy, was bridesmaid, and J. P. Parkinson, of this city, best man. Only intimate friends of the couple witnessed the ceremony. A wedding dinner followed at the Butler Grill, which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Munday, Miss Judkins and Mr. Parkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Cross leave tomorrow night for San Francisco, where they will reside.

Mr. Cross is the daughter of A. Cartwright of 2601 Union street, San Francisco, and is well known in young society circles of that city. Mr. Cross is a young artist and illustrator of San Francisco. Mrs. Cross and Miss Judkins have been guests of Dr. and Mrs. Munday for several months and have been extremely entertained during their visit.

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The Kohala Cigar Company.  
The Waiwae Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
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The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.****THERAPION.**

This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Record, Borden, Robert, Velpau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1, containing its world-famous and well-merited reputation for the treatment of the kidneys, pains in the back, and general ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for purifying the blood, driving out pimples, spots, blotches, and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been the means of curing.

THERAPION No. 3, for the destruction of liver and spleen of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION is sold by the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world. It is also sold by the British Government Dispensary, and is the only medicine which has been used by the British Government.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.**

Entered for Record Aug. 20, 1904.

William Auld and wf to W L Wilcox. D W L Wilcox and wf to Samuel C Allen. D Est S C Allen by Trs to Exor Est W L Wilcox. D Ching Noid to L. Yim. D J F Hackfeld Tr to California Fed Co Ltd. D W C Achi to H K Alapai. D Liliuokalani to Antonio de Costa, et al. L Margaret Ferguson and hsb to Annie A Chamberlain. D Ebelwynn R Beckwith to W O Alken. D S Keane (k) to Chan See (w). D John A Reis and wf to A Enos Sr. M J V Ray and wf to E L Rackliff. D George W Paty and wf to E N Holmes. D Jose da Silva to Joaquim Rodrigues. L Jose T Gomes and wf to A B Lind. D Manuel M de Silva to Kam. D Wm Heeb and wf to Manuel de Sousa. D Wm B Nallima and wf to Exors Est C E Richardson. M

Entered for Record Aug. 22, 1904.

Kuana (w) to Kenul (k). D James Anahu to Territory of Hawaii. D Chas M Cooke Ltd by Regr. Notice C H Bishop and wf to E F Bishop et al Trs. D Est of Geo C Stratemeyer to Geo C Stratemeyer et al. Lls Pendens T Asaka to Y Shige. BS Kalliko and hsb et al to Kohala Land Co Ltd. D

Entered for Record Aug. 23, 1904.

Anna Klemme to Henry Klemme. PA Thos P Cummins Tr to T Chop Leong. L Mrs Anna M Klemme by atty to G P Castle. AM Charles W Booth and wf to Manuel M Pedro. D Manuel M Pedro and wf to Charles W Booth. M

Kauhola (k) by mtgee to Douglas Kaona. D Kauhola (k) by mtgee to L L McCandless. D E Faxon Bishop et al Trs to Charles H Bishop. D Charles H Bishop to E Faxon Bishop. D J S Emerson and wf to Emmeline M Magoon. D

Kauhula Wilcox and hsb by mtgee to John Hind Tr. D Est of Wm L Wilcox by Exor to Emma M Nakuina. D Kauhula Wilcox and hsb by mtgee to Emma M Nakuina. D E M Nakuina and hsb to Helen E Carpenter. M

Entered for Record Aug. 24, 1904.

B H Norton and wf to P F Ryan. D Est S C Allen by Trs to Walter F Drake. D Patrick F Ryan and wf to John Kelly. D Jose Mendonca and wf to Manuel C Pereira Sr. D

Hulupala (w) et al to Manuel C Pereira Sr. L Jen Tai Kee (firm) to Colin Campbell. BS Charles H Bishop to Harry Armistage. PA Saml Nowlein and wf to A C Dowsett. D

Wm W Bruner to Bishop & Co. M Young Ping to Young Jong. PA Choi Sam to Wong-Mow Leong. BS

shares of stock in Hawn Tramways Co Ltd. \$1. B 265, p 120. Dated Feb 6, 1904.

Bishop & Co to Robert W Shingle. AM; mtg C H Bellina on block 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 260, p 75. Dated Aug 13, 1904.

Robert W Shingle to G Schuman; AM; mtg C H Bellina on block 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 260, p 76. Dated Aug 13, 1904.

G Schuman to Bishop & Co; AM; mtg C H Bellina on block 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 260, p 77. Dated Aug 13, 1904.

A Enos to J A Dos Reis; Rel; pc land and bldgs, Owa, Wailuku, Maui; \$1113. B 239, p 371. Dated Aug 4, 1904.

Eliza R Capellas and hsb (E S) to A Enos Sr; M; lot 22 of Gr 4527, Nahuika, Koolau, Maui; \$1150. B 259, p 355. Dated Aug 4.

Recorded Aug. 15, 1904.

G W Malama to T Brandt; D; int in 1-8 part in Est Lucy Malama, dec; \$500. etc. B 261, p 329. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Tang You to S Ah Mook; D; R Ps 2072 and 2449, bldgs, 200 swine, tools, etc, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; \$1100. B 261, p 330. Dated July 26, 1904.

Takabara to Nitta; CM; rice crops, two mules, 1 horse, etc, on leasehold premises, Mahele-uka, Waiwae, Kauai; \$550. B 259, p 357. Dated May 23, 1904.

Jose Cabral and wf to Christina R Augustho; D; 1 A of lot 15, Patent 4505, Nahuika, Koolau, Maui; \$45. B 261, p 331. Dated Jan 27, 1902.

M V Holmes by atty to Tagawa Mogi and wf; Rel; lot 22 Ahualoa Homestead, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$225. B 243, p 280. Dated July 23, 1904.

Mogil Tagawa and wf to Manuel De L de Cambra; D; lot 22 of Patent 4706, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$700. B 264, p 31. Dated July 23, 1904.

Joao Correa to N Yamashiro; Can Agrmt; see B 235, p 385. B 274, p 2. Dated July 20, 1904.

Joao Correa to Yamashiro; L; por lot 8, Kaapahu, Hamakua, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$61.55 per yr. B 263, p 34. Dated July 19, 1904.

Napua (k) to Hoolpo (w); D; 1/4 share in hui land and 1/4 bldg, Waiwae, Kauai; pc land, 5 horses and 1 cow, Waiwae, Kauai; \$5. B 264, p 32. Dated July 22, 1904.

Kilona and wf to Keawe (w); D; int in Aps 1 and 2 of R P 1141 kul 8063, Hahione, Koolapoko, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 332. Dated Feb 23, 1904.

Akelekele Kaipo and hsb (H Z) to Kikaula Soga; D; int in 1 A hui land, Hahione, Koolapoko, Maui; \$175. B 261, p 333. Dated Apr 20, 1904.

A Lewis Jr to Elizabeth K Parker; Rel; lot 468 of Gr 2468 and bldgs, S Panchowai Hill, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1250. B 243, p 153. Dated Aug 12, 1904.

Elizabeth K Baker and hsb (R H) to David L Peterson; M; lot 468 of Gr 2468, bldgs, etc, S Panchowai Hill, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1500. B 260, p 77. Dated June 20, 1904.

David L Peterson to Harmony Lodge No 1, I O F, by Trs; AM; mtg E K Baker on lot 468 of Gr 2468, bldgs, etc,

Recorded Aug. 15, 1904.

Sam D Kanehahua et al to Union Mill Co Ltd; L; Gr 1849, Honokama, N Kohala, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$90 per yr. B 257, p 434. Dated Aug 5, 1904.

William R Castle Tr to Heirs of Elizabeth Rogers (widow); Rel; B Ps 2152, 6219 and 5352, Wailuku, Maui; \$500. B 151, p 68. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Henry Smith and wf to Helen G Alexander; D; 10 ft R W along por kul 709, Ap 2, 8th St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 258, p 314. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

Kapua opo and wf to Kahikikawalea (k); D; 1/4 of kul 8036, Elele, Kona, Kauai; \$50. B 264, p 33. Dated July 22, 1904.

Kapua Kakaikawalea (widow) to Manu (k); D; int in kul 3234, Elele, etc,

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.**

Entered for Record Aug. 20, 1904.

L. Aho to L K Kentwell; BS; goods, wares, mdse, cigars, etc, cor Nuuanu and Merchant Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 265, p 121. Dated Aug 12, 1904.

D Kehaukalo Jr to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd; L; R Ps 2711, 2911, kul 4378F, Kaula Valley, Lahaina, Maui; 10 yrs @ \$4 per yr. B 257, p 432. Dated Aug 10, 1904.

Ekeka (w) by atty to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd; L; R P 1837, kul 7581, Kohoma Valley, Lahaina, Maui; 5 yrs @ \$14 per yr. B 257, p 432. Dated Aug 10, 1904.

August Gramberg and wf to T W Lindsey; D; lots 16, 17, 62 40-100 A land, bldg, 13 hd cattle, tank, etc, Waikeoke, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$3000. B 261, p 334. Dated Aug 6, 1904.

Lucy K Peabody and by Tr to Alfred W Carter Tr; CM; 2 mtg notes in B 252, p 43, and B 252, p 66; \$5000. B 260, p 81. Dated Aug 13, 1904.

Manuel Duarte Jr and wf to George A Olding; M; 57-100 A land, bldgs and 5 mules, Kapaau, Kohala, Hawaii; \$650. B 260, p 84. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Jose de Ponte and wf to Elizabeth Schaefer; D; lot 35 of Patent 2975, Waikeoke Homesteads, Kula, Maui; \$200. B 261, p 337. Dated Aug 1, 1904.

Lawrence H Dee and wf by atty of mtgee to J F Humburg Tr; Forc Adft; east half of lot 13 Ap A, R P 78, bldgs, etc, Young St, Honolulu, Oahu; leasehold, goods, mdse, furniture, etc, of Hoffman House Saloon cor Nuuanu and Hotel Sts, Honolulu, Oahu. B 260, p 88. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of W C Lunallo by Tr to W L Wilcox; Rel; Grs 674, 675, 679 and 1134, Pukoo, Molokai; \$1000. B 163, p 162. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to E K Duvauchelle; D; Grs 674, 675, 679 and 1134, Pukoo, Molokai; \$710. B 261, p 338. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 15, 1904.

Frank K Kalama to W R Castle; D; 1/4 int in R P 6672 kul 7241B, bldgs, etc, Waiwae, N Kona, Hawaii; \$25. B 261, p 339. Dated Aug 3, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 16, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to S M Ballou; D; int in lot 5 of Patent 4423, Tantalus Lots, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2500. B 261, p 340. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Sidney M Ballou and wf to Bank of Hawaii Ltd; M; Patent 4423, bldgs, etc, Tantalus Drive Reservation, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1700. B 260, p 91. Dated Aug 13, 1904.

Chas S Desky to Stella K Cockett by Tr; Sur L; por R P 4371 kul 7260, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. B 257, p 433. Dated July 12, 1904.

P Paulo and wf to Marianno de M Shetina; D; int in R P 8073 kul 7073, Kahului 2, N Kona, Hawaii; \$20 and 3 cows. B 261, p 342. Dated July 25, 1904.

Una S McChesney to J M McChesney; PA; general powers. B 265, p 122. Dated Feb 3, 1903.

J Alfred Magoon to W L Wilcox; Rel; R P 3303, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu; 1-19-100 A land, Waikeke, Honolulu, Oahu; \$4500. B 232, p 351. Dated Aug 13, 1904.

Bishop & Co to W Luther Wilcox; Rel; Ap 6 of R P 6383 and Ap 1 R P 681, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu; 1-3 int in "Hui land of Punaula," Mapulehu, Kona, Molokai; \$1100. B 187, p 275. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Bishop & Co to W L Wilcox; Rel; 1-3 int in por R P 7233 kul 3218, Mapulehu, Kona, Molokai; \$700. B 187, p 456. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of S C Allen by Trs and Exors to W L Wilcox; Rel; pc land, bldgs, etc, Queen St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1800. B 237, p 211. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of S C Allen by Trs and Exors to W L Wilcox; Rel; 3667 sq ft land, bldgs, etc, near Queen St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$800. B 239, p 455. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

S B Dole Tr to William L Wilcox; Rel; 1-19-100 A land, Waikeke, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1100. B 260, p 94. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to George N Wilcox et al; D; 13-14 int in R Ps 1153, 2573, 2402, 2685, 2714, 530, 1301 and 8 pcs land, Hanalei, Kauai; \$4300. B 261, p 343. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to George N Wilcox; D; int in 6435 sq ft land, Queen St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$4200. B 261, p 345. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to George N Wilcox; D; int in 452-1000 A land, Diamond Head Rd, Honolulu, Oahu; \$5900. B 261, p 347. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to Albert S Wilcox; D; int in 723-1000 A land, Diamond Head Rd, Honolulu, Oahu; \$6500. B 261, p 349. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to Albert S Wilcox; D; int in 1548, Ap 1, kul 1546 Ap 3 and R W Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1550. B 261, p 351. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to Alexander Young; D; int in Aps 2 and 3 of Mah Award 50 R P 730, Kailhi, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1210. B 261, p 352. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to Mary E Foster; D; int in 2 shares in R P 4337 hui land, Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu; \$400. B 258, p 310. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Est of William L Wilcox by Exor to Mary E Foster; D; int in Ap 1 R P 2655 kul 4363, Kahana, Koolauloa, Oahu; \$325. B 258, p 311. Dated Aug 11, 1904.

Gear Lansing & Co to Sarah J Grace; D; lot 14 Bk 20, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$450. B 253, p 313. Dated Aug 8, 1900.

Sam D Kanehahua et al to Union Mill Co Ltd; L; Gr 1849, Honokama, N Kohala, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$90 per yr. B 257, p 434. Dated Aug 5, 1904.

William R Castle Tr to Heirs of Elizabeth Rogers (widow); Rel; B Ps 2152, 6219 and 5352, Wailuku, Maui; \$500. B 151, p 68. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Henry Smith and wf to Helen G Alexander; D; 10 ft R W along por kul 709, Ap 2, 8th St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 258, p 314. Dated Aug 15, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

Kapua opo and wf to Kahikikawalea (k); D; 1/4 of kul 8036, Elele, Kona, Kauai; \$50. B 264, p 33. Dated July 22, 1904.

Kapua Kakaikawalea (widow) to Manu (k); D; int in kul 3234, Elele, etc,

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

Recorded Aug. 17, 1904.

**REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.**

Entered for Record Aug. 20, 1904.

Lukia Kaholoholo (w) to C Kaul (k); D; R P 2386 kul 2118, Kunawai, Honolulu, Oahu; \$180. B 264, p 35. Dated Aug 16, 1904.

Francis Keating (widow) to Notice; Notice; Appln for Reg Title of lot 1 por lots 1478 and 1151 and lot 2 por lot 1531, Nuuanu Ave, Honolulu, Oahu. B 264, p 124. Dated Aug 17, 1904.

E Kekaaniua Pratt to Pioneer Mill Co Ltd; L; 59-100 A land, Polakiki, Lahaina, Maui; 10 yrs @ \$20 per yr. B 257, p 436. Dated Aug 16, 1904.

W W Ahana et al to City Mill Co Ltd; AL; int in por R P 7498 kul 22 and pc land, Kapukolo, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 257, p 437. Dated Mar 31, 1900.

John D Holt Jr by High Sheriff to Est of R W Holt by Tr; Sher D; int in 5435 sq ft land, cor Queen and Richards Sts, Honolulu; int in por R P 1768 kul 3272, Fort St, Honolulu, Oahu; 2-3 int in por R P 147 kul 74, Maunakea and Pauahi Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$645. B 264, p 36. Dated June 22, 1904.

A Herbert to Henry Kakaawini; Par Rel; 227 sq ft land, near Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 260, p 95. Dated June 14, 1904.

H Kakaawini and wf to Allen Herbert; Add Secty; 515 sq ft land, Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 260, p 95. Dated June 14, 1904.

Mary C Dodge and hsb (P H) to Henry Kakaawini; Ex D; 515 sq ft land, Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu. B 261, p 364. Dated June 14, 1904.

Henry Kakaawini and wf to Mary C Dodge; Ex D; 515 sq ft land, near Vine-

**HAWAII AND THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS**

The following is a leading article from the New York Tribune:

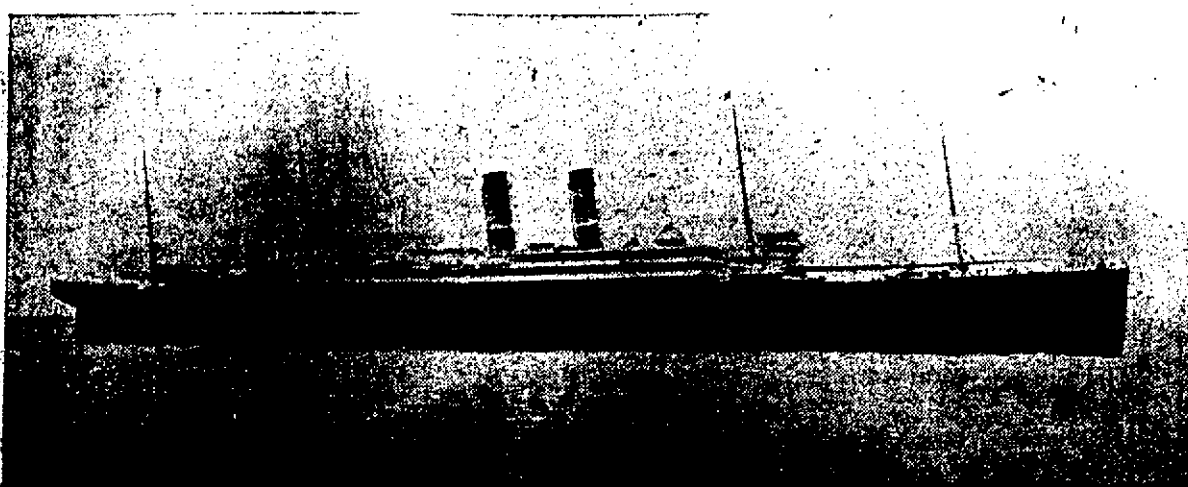
Governor Carter of Hawaii furnishes The New-York Evening Post a text for a characteristic diatribe against its country. It rejoices to think that American citizenship may be a curse instead of a blessing. Governor Carter, in an interview at Sacramento, said: "The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success, so far as the islands are concerned." This was because the laws were not suited to conditions in the islands. The United States land laws were in force there, and crops could not be profitably grown under the short term leases permitted by them. Consequently the revenues from the government lands were small. He also declared:

"Annexation has cut off all our internal revenue. On the other hand, from Uncle Sam's point of view, annexation has been a decided success. Over \$6,250,000 has been paid into the United States Treasury from the islands. The whole cost of annexation was only \$4,000."

This brings much joy to The Post, which doesn't seem able to remember its own immutable principles, and in great glee over the troubles of the Hawaiians it shouts:

"This shows what a clever business head Uncle Sam has. As a federal official it is Governor Carter's business to consider his employer's interests first. Furthermore, if he goes on talking that way he will encourage the Home Rule party, which is foolishly enough demanding Statehood and all the privileges of a State. Just as

# NEWS OF THE WATERFRONT



THE LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT: THE NEW WHITE STAR LINER, BALTIC.

The new vessel, which was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolf, of Belfast, left Liverpool on her maiden trip on June 29 last. The length of the Baltic over all is 726 ft.; breadth, 75 ft., and depth, 49 ft.; while her gross tonnage is 24,000.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Aug. 23.  
Am. schr. Carlie and Annie, Ekrem, from San Francisco for Ponape, 1 p. m.  
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Molokai ports, p. m.

Wednesday, Aug. 24.  
Stmr. Walaalea, W. Thompson, from Kauai ports, 12:30 a. m.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Niihau and Kauai ports, 4:30 a. m.  
O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco, 10:15 a. m.  
"C. A. S. S. Manuka, Phillips, from the Colonies, 12:10 p. m.  
O. & O. S. S. Dorie, Smith, from San Francisco, 10 p. m.  
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 5:30 p. m.

Thursday, August 25.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports, 5:40 a. m.  
Am. bkt. Amelia, Wilder, from Eureka, 4 p. m.

## DEPARTED.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Armstrong, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.  
O. S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco, 10:20 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo and all Koolau ports, 7 a. m.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, 12 m.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Maui ports, 5 p. m.  
Schr. Mokihana, for Kailua, 3 p. m.

Schr. Kawallani, Uluahale, for Koolau ports, 3 p. m.  
C. A. S. S. Manuka, Phillips, for Victoria and Vancouver, 6 p. m.

O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the Colonies, 10:20 p. m.  
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 10 p. m.

Am. sp. Port George, Gove, for San Francisco, 3:30 p. m.  
Fr. bk. Pierre Loti, Tateven, for Astoria, 9:30 a. m.

O. & O. S. S. Dorie, Smith, for the Orient, 5 p. m.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Per stmr. Mikahala, August 24, from Kauai ports—Miss Wong, Miss Mossman, Miss L. Boyd, Mr. Adams, M. F. Pena and wife, James H. Eldes and wife, Count Bonal, Count Senni, F. W. Grimwood, Master E. Sheber, J. H. Coney, F. W. Knight, F. L. Knight, Miss Ab Young, T. Kamatsu, Man Yick and 77 deck.

## Departed.

Per stmr. Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, Aug. 23.—Mrs. E. N. Voelker, Mrs. C. K. Sprout and three children, A. Chilton Kelway, Bayard Stevens, T. Clive Davies, Mrs. Leong You and child, C. B. Lyman, Mrs. Chas. H. Will, Miss M. A. Thom, H. B. Sinclair, F. E. Thompson, J. M. Osario, S. W. A. Kaelihoua, Harry A. Knell, J. W. Vannatta, J. Cooke, Theo. Wolff, Mrs. Dang Sing, W. S. Ward, Geo. Olding, H. R. Bryant, Robert Hall, L. A. Adams, P. Peck, H. E. Picker, Palmer P. Woods, J. C. Rugers, Miss L. W. Omsby, Miss E. D. Sherwood, Miss A. Biddell, Fred W. Carter, Miss A. C. Lynch, Dr. J. H. Craig, Miss R. Wilkins, Miss A. Akina, Miss M. Newnes, Miss Singleton, Miss Caraclough, A. W. Carter, Dr. C. L. Stow, Paul Jarrett.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, Aug. 23.—T. Shibayama, Chas. Ka, Chock Seen, Geo. K. Mills, C. A. McDonald and wife, Judge Stanley, Miss F. Rathburn, W. W. Bruner, Mary K. Rose, August Haneberg, J. D. Paris, Rev. John Akina.

Per stmr. Maui, for Maui ports, Aug. 23.—V. Chas. Afook, W. G. Castle, Mrs. R. Jardin and son, Mrs. M. Jardin, A. J. Gomes and wife, Mrs. A. Gomes, J. A. Marat, F. L. Stack, A. Gomes, Mrs. Sylvia, David Abraham, Yee Sheong, M. P. Gomes and wife, Miss M. H. Mosser, Mr. Halsey, Miss H. Madelos, E. E. Copeland, W. P. L. Bett, F. Brittain.

## In From Eureka.

The barkentine Amelia, Captain Wilder, arrived yesterday afternoon at about four o'clock from Eureka, Humboldt Bay, with a big cargo of lumber. She left the California port August 5th and had a very uneventful trip down. Since leaving her last the vessel has changed her home port from Port Townsend to Honolulu.

AS USUALLY TREATED A "sprain" will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agent.

## THE OLD RELIABLE



There is no substitute

## RACED FOR LIPTON CUP

Of interest to yachtsmen of the Pacific is the series of races closing yesterday for the Sir Thomas Lipton Challenge cup held by the Corinthian Yacht Club of San Diego, California, and open to challenge by yachts of the thirty foot class. While this is the first year that the races have been held the event promises to become the premier yachting event of the Pacific. The challengers this year are the sloops Venus, Marie and Mischief, all flying the flag of the South Coast Yacht Club of Los Angeles and the Detroit, owned by a syndicate of San Diego capitalists and sailing under the colors of the San Diego Yacht Club. The sloop yachts Estrella and Nackey of the Corinthian Yacht Club defend the trophy. The Detroit is a racing machine, pure and simple and was built on the Great Lakes. With smooth weather she is the favorite. Of the Los Angeles boats the Marie has been doing the best work in the preliminary trials.

The races were to be sailed off the Coronado shore and preparations were made for thousands of spectators. United States war vessels were to patrol the course and keep excursion boats away from the racers. The trophy is one of the most magnificent ever raced for and was presented to the Corinthians by Sir Thomas Lipton about a year ago. It is of solid silver, embellished with bas-relief and allegorical figures. The cup stands about four feet high on the base and cost about one thousand dollars. In connection with this regatta the club has sent out an invitation to all yacht clubs on the Pacific coast to join in the formation of a yachting association.

## DORIC OFF FOR THE ORIENT

The sailing of the Occidental and Oriental liner Doric from the Hackfeld wharf yesterday was one of the prettiest pieces of steamship maneuvering that has been witnessed for some time. Exactly at 5 o'clock the gang-plank fell with a crash and seemingly by the same impulse the big liner began, almost imperceptibly at first, then with gathering momentum, to slide back along the dock into the stream. At the precise instant that the gang-plank fell the big "recoil" flag at the foremast head slid down the halyards and the Stars and Stripes broke out from a little ball of burning at the masthead. The whole process was done so easily and gracefully that it drew admiration from the spectators on the dock.

Just aft of the bridge as the steamer pulled out was a little group of American missionaries on their way to the foreign field and as the ship began to move they swung a large American flag over the rail and sang "America" as a parting salute to their homeland ending with three cheers for Honolulu. On the steamer were also a number of Japanese who are going to enter the army and navy. Some of them are reserves and others hope to be allowed to enlist and fight for the Sunrise flag. Among the latter is Mr. Nakashima, who has been a clerk in the office of S. Kojima. He is returning to his native country in the hope of being taken into the navy. "I have not been drafted," he said last night. "I am going because I can't keep out of it any longer."

The Doric took only three cabin passengers from this port: H. Albers, Frank Schutte and T. Ueno, but she

## FROM COAST TO ISLANDS BY NAVAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The announcement that the Navy Department is preparing to erect and equip a long-distance wireless telegraph station at Farallon islands has aroused great interest, not only in naval circles, but among Pacific coast shippers. The station is already under way of construction, and when it is completed it will be possible to transmit messages for more than 1,000 miles in any direction. Naturally the opportunity to signal and converse with ships 1,000 miles distant will be the principal advantage of the new station. How much farther the instruments will transmit than the distance named remains for experiment to show. The Eastern manufacturers who are making the instruments guarantee them to transmit 1,000 miles at least.

The new station is to be located at the Southeast Farallon, a distance of about thirty miles from the Coast Island station and 2,180 miles from Honolulu. The mast for the new station has been completed and now lies in the Mare Island construction yard awaiting orders which will send it to the islands. This will probably be when the instruments are completed and forwarded from the East.

The Farallon station will be the only one of its kind on the Pacific coast. Heretofore the longest transmission of messages by Western stations has been less than 100 miles. The new instruments will be duplicates of those now used between San Juan and Panama, a distance of 1,000 miles. Not only will the new station be of great benefit to the navy in time of war, but it will in the future be of great assistance to the merchant liners. Marine experts say that the day will come when all merchant ships will be fitted with wireless apparatus. In this event wrecked vessels or ships in any way distressed within 1,000 miles of the Farallon islands may telegraph for assistance. Delayed ships may explain the cause of their tardiness while whole days from port. The possibilities of a long-distance station on the Pacific Coast seem unlimited. There are experts who state that the difference in climatic conditions on this coast will enable the

## THE DELEGATE PRESENTS HIS WASHINGTON PLAN

The following correspondence passed between Delegate Kalaniana'ole and Governor Carter yesterday:

Honolulu, T. H., August 25, 1904.  
Hon. George R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: As Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, I believe I observe the official proprieties when I make suggestions that directly affect my ability to serve the Territory and are the result of experience.

The methods of procedure in the Department, Committees and the final determination by enactment by Congress itself, are such I would most respectfully request you to officially direct the Auditor of the Territory to at once make up an itemized statement of the moneys expended on Lighthouses and Buoys and their maintenance by the Territory of Hawaii from June 14, 1900, to the date the Federal Government took over said Lighthouses and Buoys, and thereunto attach vouchers for each and every item therein set forth, and that said statement and proof, through the proper Federal officer stationed at Honolulu, be forwarded to the Department in Washington in control, with the request the amount shown be included in the estimates to be presented and recommended to Congress at its coming session.

Further, that duplicate copies be furnished the Delegate with complete copies of correspondence.

I also request the same procedure be at once had as to the moneys expended by the Territory of Hawaii in dredging Honolulu Harbor and channel from June 14, 1900, to the date of the most recent expenditure, bearing in mind the fact that the Federal Government does not dredge berths or slips.

This method of presentation will best bring these matters to the attention of Congress as being in regular order, having the recommendation of the responsible departments.

Your Delegate can then advance and work for these measures before the Department, in Committee and before the House.

carried away a large number of Oriental steerage. Her through list was very large and she had a full cargo so she was well down to her mark.

## MAY BE IN THESE WATERS

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 12.—The question which is being discussed along the water front concerns the whereabouts of the schooner Kate. After the passengers of the ill-fated vessel had been taken off by the Curacao, off Geronimo Island, Lower California, Captain John Hobbs said that he would call the schooner to San Diego. But he is long since overdue and it is feared that he has had trouble.

The Kate is a peculiar looking craft, her length exceeding her beam by less than one-half, while her short, stubby spars carry insufficient canvas for a vessel one-half her size. She has had many encounters and in many waters. In one of them she was cast ashore and crushed in the ice of the Arctic sea. Her sails have been many times mended and with many kinds and colors of material. She has been known to the sea-faring people of the coast for thirty years.

transmission of much longer distanced messages than on the Atlantic side. In fact it would seem that the dream of General Oscar F. Long, formerly in charge of the Pacific transport service, is about to be realized. Two years ago General Long hit upon the idea of transmitting messages from the Farallon islands to a ship half way to the Hawaiian group; from thence to Honolulu; from the latter port to a ship half the way to Manila, and from that point to the islands. It would seem that this scheme might easily be realized with the new thousand-mile instruments which will transmit half the way to Honolulu.

According to those best posted on the subject of wireless telegraphy there are two notable difficulties which must be overcome before direct communication from the Farallon islands to Honolulu can be effected. First more powerful instruments must be made, and secondly an elevation must be obtained great enough to overcome the curvature of the earth and permit a reasonable space between the line of transmission and the surface of the sea. In addition to the natural elevation at the southwestern Farallon the new station will have a mast one hundred and fifty feet high.

"The possibilities of wireless telegraphy cannot be overestimated," said Admiral Whiting of the Coast Island Naval Station yesterday. "Two years ago we were astounded when messages were sent a distance of twenty-eight miles. Now we are sending them for a thousand miles between Panama and various other points on the Eastern coast. I do not believe that the new instruments which are to be installed at the Farallon islands will transmit much over 1,000 miles, but the past has proved that we may expect great things in the future. The new station will be of great value to the navy of the Pacific. The enemy may cut our cables, but there is no knife that will sever the path of the wireless. Merchant vessels will also profit by the improvement and may send signals of distress while hundreds of miles from land. I cannot say when the new station will be completed, but it will probably be in the near future."

The Delegate has another recourse by introducing House Bills, in which he has the promise of the most effective aid, but the above course is preferable. I desire to repeat the need of prompt action.

I beg to remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant.  
(Signed) J. KALANIANA'OLE, Delegate.

Honolulu, T. H., August 25, 1904.  
Hon. George R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

Sir: With others, I regard the enlargement and deepening of Honolulu harbor and channel the most imperative Federal work that can be urged. I am informed that the Department of Public Works has in process, or completed, plans and estimates for this improvement.

Such being the case, I suggest they be forwarded through the proper channels to the Secretary of War, with your recommendations, that they may be included in the estimates presented by that Department to Congress.

The hydrographic map of Honolulu harbor, issued by the United States Coast Survey, combined with the Territorial exhibit, should satisfy the Department without a special survey. It should be remembered the Federal Government never dredges berths or slips except for its own accommodation.

Such a course would advance the preliminaries and aid the Delegate to secure prompt results.

The bill for the survey of Hilo harbor has already been introduced and is now before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and has been partly considered by them, and it is not unlikely an item will be inserted in the estimates for this object.

The bill for Public Buildings at Honolulu and Hilo have been introduced and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Chairman Gillet will require absolute proof of the necessity of these buildings, and much data has been furnished.

The chances for a building of moderate cost at Hilo are better at the coming session than a very expensive one at Honolulu.

We have promises of assistance from friends of Hawaii in both Senate and House.

I have the honor to remain,  
Very respectfully,  
J. KALANIANA'OLE, Delegate.

Aug. 25, 1904.  
Honorable J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: May I acknowledge your two favors of Aug. 25th, and to state that I very much appreciate the attention you are giving to the matters mentioned therein, and will, of course, give you my hearty cooperation.

Lighthouses. I will at once request of the proper Territorial officials an itemized statement of the moneys expended on the lighthouses and buoys with the expense of maintenance from June 14, 1900, and to furnish affidavits as to the vouchers, which I deem it would be improper for the Auditor to surrender, as they form part of the records of the Territory.

Harbor Improvements. The same procedure will be taken in reference to the money that was expended by the Territory of Hawaii in dredging the harbor and channel, exclusive of berths and slips, since June 14, 1900.

The data in the hands of the Department of Public Works in reference to the harbor improvements is not in the shape that you desire. By this mail I am forwarding to the Secretary of War a request that he authorize Lieutenant Slattery to make a project for the improvement of this harbor, which can be done owing to the data we have in our possession, without cost to the War Department. If this is granted, as soon as it is prepared I shall take pleasure in informing you of the fact. The project itself I presume will be sent to the files of the War Department.

Very sincerely yours,  
GEO. R. CARTER, Governor.

## MATTERS ON COURT FILES YESTERDAY

In the suit of Sigmund Greenebaum and Charles Altschul, trustees, against Hana Plantation Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., and Union Trust Co., defendant the Hana Plantation Co. has filed a separate demurrer. Several particulars are stated in which it is alleged the bill is defective by reason of uncertainties in expression.

J. H. Schnack, Q. H. Berrey and Geo. Lucas have been appointed by Judge De Bolt as appraisers of the estate of Hugh C. Reid, deceased.

Attorney General Andrews' appeal from Auditor Fisher's ruling that Stenographer McMahon was not entitled to payment, as a salaried Government officer, for a transcript of evidence in a Government case, has been returned duly served. The disputed bill is for \$43.74, charged in the suit of former Superintendent of Public Works Cooper against Cotton Bros. & Co. Smith & Lewis will represent the Auditor before the Supreme Court.

In the trespass suit of Maima Obed vs. M. Andrade the defendant by her attorney, Frank Andrade, answers the complaint with a general denial.

A motion for a bill of particulars of the amended complaint in the Parker case was filed by Robertson & Whittier, attorneys for A. W. Carter, respondent, yesterday. Dates and other details are demanded.

Treasurer A. J. Campbell's suit against the Union Oil Co. for license fee under the foreign corporations law was entered yesterday. The claim is \$7500.

## The Governor's Mail.

Two post cards came to the Governor in Wednesday's mails. They were originally addressed to the War Department, which referred them to the Interior Department, which passed them on to Governor Carter. The cards inquired about the cost of living, etc., in Hawaii. They will require four letters from the Governor to answer them. This is only a sample of one class of work that piles into the executive chamber.

## Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.



Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Vernon, Mo., Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had said no medicine could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I placed them, I did not. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it. I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found the relief only one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was required to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get Ayer's.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## BAD USAGE OF A WIFE

Tsune Nakamura has brought a bill for maintenance against her husband, Kojima Nakamura, and Judge Gear has made an order to the respondent to show cause why he should not pay alimony and an attorney's fee to the complainant.

It is a pitiful story of bad usage the wife tells. She was married to Kojima only on February 23 of this year, the same day that she arrived in Honolulu from Japan. The couple went to Kona, Hawaii, to live and returned to Honolulu about the first of August. Since August 14 they have lived separate and apart. Petitioner declares that ever since their marriage she "has demeaned herself toward respondent as a loving and dutiful wife," but he has treated her "in an extremely cruel and inhuman manner," of which she gives instances.

In Kona on July 1 she says "respondent did, in a cruel and inhuman fashion, tie the hands of petitioner behind her back and did refuse to release her from the bonds confining her during the whole of said night, thereby causing petitioner great physical suffering; that while petitioner was so tied and in a helpless condition respondent did beat and strike her with his fists, and did threaten to kill petitioner."

On July 7 she says respondent beat her with a stick, bruising and discoloring her body. She left him on August 14 and went to live with relatives in Honolulu, and this is what she declares happened on the 10th: "Respondent, without provocation or excuse, because enraged and infuriated at this petitioner, and did strike and beat her with his fists, and did again threaten to kill petitioner unless she returned to live with him." After that she may be believed in saying that she was and is now in great bodily fear of respondent and does not think it safe to remain or live with him.

Kojima Nakamura is represented by his complaining wife as being the owner of a coffee plantation worth \$2000 in Kona, and having \$500 of uninvested cash. Therefore she considers he ought to pay the costs of her suit, together with a reasonable attorney's fee, and \$40 a month for her maintenance. E. M. Watson is her attorney.

## Sale of Lease

Land of Kawaihoo 2d—Kohala, Hawaii

By direction of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital, I will offer at public auction a leasehold of the Land of Kawaihoo 2d, Kohala, Hawaii, on Monday, September 19, 1904, at my salesrooms, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon.

This property comprises one of the most desirable grazing tracts of the District and the source of the Keawenui stream, an unfailing water supply, is located on the upper or mauka portion of the property which is considered the best fattening land in the neighborhood.

The property extends from a point near Kawaihoo Landing to the mountain known as Kaunua o Kolehooloe, a distance of about eight miles, varying in width from one to two miles. At Kawaihoo there is on the property, adjoining the Parker place, a very desirable House lot.

The area of this land is 10,600 Acres, more or less. The purchaser will be required under the terms of the lease to fence the forest portion of the property in the vicinity of the water heads or source of the Keawenui stream, and otherwise provide for the exclusion of cattle from the forest portion by the erection of a five-wire fence so constructed to keep the cattle out.

Lessee must also keep down the lantana on the property. No live timber to be cut on the forest portion except for fence posts to be used on the ground, and the cutting of algaroba on the lower portion must be confined to thinning out and trimming.

Upset price for 10 year term, \$2500.00 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

A map of the property is now posted at my salesroom.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or A. B. Loebenstein, Surveyor, Hilo.

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.  
2517—Aug. 19, 25, Sept. 2, 9, 18.

## MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

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